

2007 U.S. Coast Guard Innovation Expo "U.S. Coast Guard Innovation: Improving Mission Execution and Sustainment"

New Orleans, LA

29 October - 1 November 2007

Agenda

Monday, October 29, 2007

"Operationalizing MDA"

MDA Day Welcoming Remarks:

VADM Robert Papp, USCG, Coast Guard Chief of Staff

"National Concept of Operations for Maritime Domain Awareness", Mr. Dana Goward, Director, Coast Guard MDA Program Integration (CG-51-M)

Interagency Staff Leads

• RDML Lee Metcalf, USN, Director, Global Maritime Situational Awareness (GMSA)

"U.S. Coast Guard MDA Projects", RDML Rob Parker, USCG, Assistant Commandant for Capabilities (CG-7)

Afternoon Session - AIS Data Sharing

"AIS 101 & Nationwide AIS Project", CDR Keith Ingalsbe, USCG, Project Manager, Coast Guard Nationwide AIS Project

AIS Collection with Satellites

• "Government Satellites – TACSAT", Mr. Christopher Huffine, Naval Research Lab

Sharing AIS Data

- "Maritime Security and Safety Information System (MSSIS)", CDR Ric Callesen, USN COMNAVEUR
- "Maritime Administration Efforts", Mr. Owen Doherty, MARAD
- "MDA Data Sharing Community of Interest", Mr. Jay Spalding, USCG R&D Center

Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (PEO C4I), Mr. Andy Farrar, U.S. Navy PEO C4I

Tuesday, 30 October 2007

Expo Keynote Session #1

The Honorable *David Walker*, Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office(GAO)

Expo Panel Session: Innovations in Government

Moderated by Mr. Rolf Dietrich, Deputy Director of Innovation, DHS S&T

Panelists:

- Ms. Elizabeth Durham-Ruiz, Chief of the Partnership, Group, STRATCOM
- o CAPT David Newton, USCG, Director (acting), Borders & Maritime Security Division, DHS S&T
- Mr. Greg Price, Special Assistant, Rapid Technology Insertion, DHS S&T
- o Mr. Kevin Lawson, Chief, Applications Development Branch, IT Division, TSA

Expo Keynote Session #2

The Honorable Jay Cohen. Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security

Navy Littoral Vehicle
 Levee Sound Scenario 1
 Levee Sound Scenario 2
 First Shots
 Hersey Bypass
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Expo Panel Session: Innovation that Works - Turning Ideas into Opportunities
Moderated by: <u>Dr. Neil Thornberry</u>, Innovation Chair Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)

Wednesday, October 31, 2007

Expo Panel Session: *Biometrics-at-Sea; Mona Passage Proof of Concept*Moderated by: CDR Eric Riepe, USCG, Office of CG Law Enforcement

Panelists:

- CDR Rick Christoffersen, USCG, Response Department Head, CG Group Humboldt Bay
- LCDR M. Andre Billeaudeaux, USCG, Director, CG Auxiliary, 13th CG District
- LCDR Christopher Kluckhuhn, USCG, Organizational Performance Consultant, 1st CG District ASTC
- · Mario Vittone, USCG, Instructor, CG Rescue Swimmer School, CG Aviation Technical Training Center

Expo Keynote Session #3

"SecondLife", Mr. John Lester, (ppt format) "Pathfinder Linden", Linden Labs

Acquisition Insights Panel Session: <u>USCG Acquisition Directorate (CG-9)</u> Moderated by: RADM Gary Blore, USCG, Assistant Commandant for Acquisition

Photo Slide Show

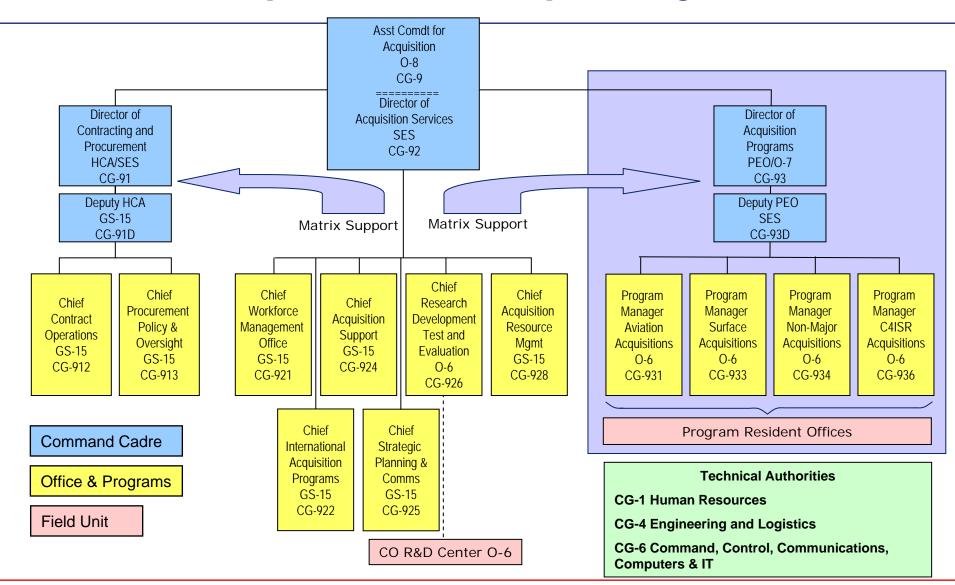


Acquisition Insights & Transformation

CG-9 | RADM Gary T. Blore 31 October, 2007



CG-9 Full Operational Capability, FY09









Director of Acquisition Programs (CG-93) – Acquisition Program Update

Surface

- National Security
 Cutter
- Offshore Patrol Cutter
- Fast Response Cutter
- Coastal Patrol Boat
- Mission Effectiveness Project

- Response Boat Medium
- Ramping Down: Response Boat Small
- Long Range Interceptor / Short Range Prosecutor
- Close Out: Great Lakes Ice Breaker Replacement
- On the Horizon: Inland River Tender Emergency Sustainment

Aviation

- Long Range Surveillance HC-130H & HC-130J
- Medium Range Surveillance HC-144A
- Multi-mission Cutter Helicopter HH/MH-65C
- Medium Range Recovery Helicopter HH/MH-60J/T
- Unmanned Air Systems
- MH-68A/HITRON

C4ISR

- Deepwater C4ISR
- Rescue 21
- Nationwide
 Automatic
 Identification
 System
- On the Horizon: Command 21

Logistics

Logistics
 Integrated
 Management
 System



Surface Projects



Length 418 Ft Speed 28 kts Range 12,000 nm Endurance 60 Days

National Security Cutter (NSC): (8)

- Hull #1 BERTHOLF 88% complete
- Hull #2 WAESCHE 32% complete
- Hull #3 on contract (Aug 07)



Length 44 Ft Speed 42 kts Range 250 nm



- Twelve under contract
- First to be delivered March 08



Length 360 Ft*
Speed 25 kts*
Range 9,000 nm*
Endurance 45 Days*

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC): (25)

- Production to begin 2012
- NSC, LCS lessons learned
- ABS Classed



Coastal Patrol Boat (CPB): (73)

- There are currently 8 remaining CPB's on contract
- Final CPB to be delivered Feb 09

* Preliminary Characteristics



Length 140 - 160 Ft Speed 30 kts* Range 4,230 nm* Endurance 7 Days*

<u>Fast Response Cutter (FRC):</u> (58)

- Competitive FRC-B RFP released June 07
- Parent craft
- ABS Classed
- * Preliminary Characteristics



Mission Effectiveness Project: (CG Yard)

- 1 110'complete, 4 on going, 18 remaining
- · 2 210's complete, 2 on going, 10 remaining
- 4 270's availabilities complete,
- Purpose: System Recapitalization



National Security Cutter (NSC)



- Plan: 8 *Legend*-class cutters
- Current Status:
 - Hull 1 BERTHOLF 88 Percent complete
 - Hull 2 WAESCHE 32 Percent complete
 - Hull 3 Production contract awarded to ICGS

Upcoming:

- Builders trials, machinery trials and acceptance trials



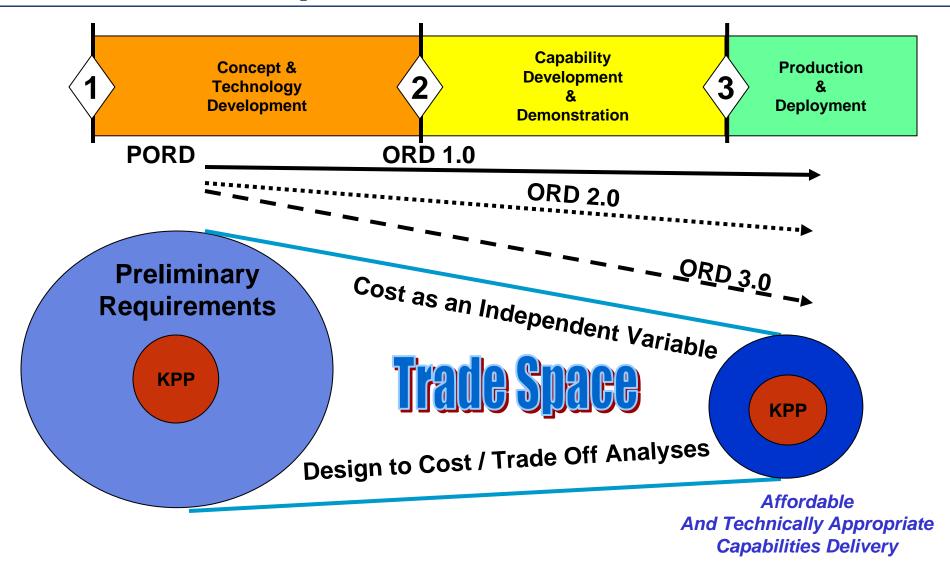
Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)



- Plan: 25 OPCs
- Notional Characteristics: length 360 ft; speed 25 kts; range 9,000 nm; endurance 45 days
- Current Status:
 - Requirements analysis and conceptual design phase



MSAM Acquisition Process





Fast Response Cutter (FRC)



- Plan: 58 FRCs (FRC-B first contract 12-34 hulls)
- Notional Characteristics: length 140-160 ft; speed 30 kts; range 4,230 nm; endurance 7 days
- Current Status:
 - Industry proposals due 1Q FY2008



Mission Effectiveness Project (MEP)

- 110°
 - 1 complete
 - 4 ongoing
 - 18 remaining
- 210'
 - 2 complete
 - 2 ongoing
 - 10 remaining
- 270'
 - 4 complete
 - 1 ongoing
 - 21 remaining (of 13 hulls total, each undergoes two availabilities)





Response Boat – Medium (RB-M)



- Plan: 180 RB-M
- Current Status:
 - 12 boats under contract
 - First delivery, March 2008
 - Additional deliveries follow every 1-2 months



Long Range Interceptor & Short Range Prosecutor





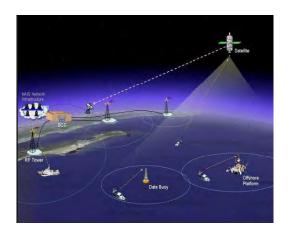
- Plan: 33 LRI; 91 SRP
- Current Status:
 - LRI Factory Acceptance Testing complete
 - 8 SRP delivered for the 123' WPB project
 - SRP 9+ will be acquired through competitive contract



Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Projects



Deepwater C4ISR



Nationwide Automatic Identificati on System



Rescue 21:
National
Distress and
Response
System

On the horizon: Command 21



Deepwater C4ISR

• Overview:

- Legacy Upgrades phases I and II complete on all cutters
- NSC Information Assurance (IA) testing begun
- HC-144A mission pallet installation & testing underway
- C-130J Missionization
- Command Center prototype installation at Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico



HC-144A Mission System Pallet



Shore Facility Upgrades



Rescue 21

• Overview:

- 39 Coast Guard
 Sectors to be outfitted
 with Rescue 21
 capability
- 6 Sectors delivered to date
- 4 sectors began
 relying completely on
 new system in spring
 2007





Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

• Overview:

- 165 AIS sites provide receive coverage in 55 designated critical ports and 9 coastal areas
- Increment 1 completed by end of CY2007
- Increment 2 provides additional transmit and receive capability





Integrated Logistics Systems (ILS)



(Contractor Logistics Support) to organic (Government) logistics foundation

CG-1, CG-4, CG-6

- USCG leads lifecycle logistics functions
- Logistics Information Management System (LIMS) in development for service-wide application



Aviation Projects Summary



Speed 175 kts Range 400 nm Endurance 4 hrs

HH-65C: (95)

- 95 re-engined HH-65 helicopters delivered. 40% more power
- All air stations flying HH-65C's
- First AUF delivered to ATC Mobile



Speed 236 kts Range 1,565 nm Endurance 8.7 hrs

Maritime Patrol Aircraft: (36)

- Aircraft #1, #2 & #3 at AR&SC
- #4-#8 on contract
- MSP 3 on contract



Speed 170 kts Range 600 nm Endurance 6 hrs

HH-60J: (42)

- Conversion to upgrade avionics and extend service life
- First Conversion to MH-60T undergoing tests at AR&SC



Speed 330 kts . Range 5.500 nm Endurance 21 hrs

Long Range Search Aircraft HC-130J: (6)

 HC-130J aircraft will be missionized in Greenville, NC by Lockheed Martin Aero

upgrade. 16 total HC-130H retained for DW

- 330 kts HC-130H initiative: (16)
 5.500 nm
 21 hrs APS-137 radar replacement, avionics
 - · Remaining aircraft to be retired



Speed 170 kts Range 420 nm Endurance 4 hrs

Helicopter Interdiction Tactical Squadron Ten (HITRON) (8)

- MH-68 Stingrays under contract
- Expires Jan 08



Speed 185 kts « Range 100 nm Endurance 3 hrs

Deepwater's Eagle Eye: (45)

- VUAV zeroed funding
- Stop work issued
- 185 kts PEO charted 3 phase study
 - Evaluation of Eagle Eye & Fire Scout
 - Interim alternatives, manned and unmanned
 - Analysis of Phase II alternatives



HC-130J/Long Range Surveillance Aircraft

- \$120M Design to Cost, Task Order signed September 2005.
 - 6 aircraft
 - Mission System design based on Medium Range Surveillance HC-144A
 - Belly mount radar, EO/IR,
 Flight Deck Mission System,
 Observer Stations
- First aircraft complete: Feb 2008
- Program complete: Sep 2008





HC-144A/Medium Range Surveillance Aircraft

- Replacement for the HU-25 Falcon Maritime Patrol Aircraft
 - -Aircraft 1 accepted Dec 2006
 - -Aircraft 2 accepted Feb 2007
 - -Aircraft 3 accepted Apr 2007
 - Mission Systems Pallet (MSP) 1-3 Acceptance Testing ongoing
 - -Aircraft 4 thru 8 under contract as of 21 July 2007



Mission Systems Pallet



HC-144A/Medium Range Surveillance Aircraft





M/HH-65C/Multi-mission Cutter Helicopter

- Phase I Complete
 - 95 re-engined HH-65 helicopters delivered
- Phase II Begun
 - Obsolete component modernization and Aircraft Ship Integrated Secure and Traversing System (ASIST)
 - Airborne Use of Force (AUF)
- Phase III Begun
 - AFCS, cockpit upgrade and IDS
 C4ISR capabilities





H-60/Medium Range Recovery Helicopter

- Service Life Extension Program
 - Radar/FLIR Replacement
 - -Engine Sustainment
 - -Avionics Upgrades
- First conversion to MH-60T undergoing tests at AR&SC





Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

- R&D Center is conducting UAS analysis studies
- UAS programs are being re-evaluated to available technology appropriate to USCG missions
- Possible joint UAS effort with other DHS agencies





Thank You

www.uscg.mil/acquisition







2007 **U.S. COAST GUARD INNOVATION EXPO**

U.S. COAST GUARD INNOVATION: IMPROVING MISSION EXECUTION AND SUSTAINMENT





OCT. 29 - NOV. 1, 2007

USCG Innovation Expo Updated Agenda

(USCG Expo conference registration badge required in order to attend There is an additional cost for those who registered for the 1-day MDA Forum only MDA Day only badge no longer valid)

Sunday, October 28, 2007

8:00 a.m 7:00 p.m.	Decorator set-up & Exhibitor Registration & set-up Exhibit Hall E foyer; 1st level Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
	Monday, October 29, 2007			
8:00 a.m 12:00 p.m.	Decorator set-up & Exhibitor set-up (continues) Exhibit Hall E foyer; 1st level Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
8:00 a.m 7:30 p.m.	Exhibitor Registration (continues) Exhibit Hall E foyer Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
7:00 a.m 7:30 p.m.	"MDA Day" & USCG Innovation Expo Attendee Registration Check-in La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer; 2nd level Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	MDA Forum Attendees Continental Breakfast La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer			
3:00 p.m 7:30 p.m.	Expo Floor Opens Exhibit Hall E; 1st level			
6:00 p.m 7:30 p.m.	NDIA Welcome Reception - Expo Floor			
Tuesday, October 30, 2007				
7:00 a.m 5:30 p.m.	USCG Innovation Expo Attendee Registration Check-in (continues) La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer; 2nd level Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
7:00 a.m 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer			
8:00 a.m 5:00 p.m.	Exhibitor Registration (continues) Exhibit Hall E foyer; 1st level Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
8:00 a.m 5:00 p.m.	Expo Floor Opens Exhibit Hall E; 1st level			

Tuesday, October 30, 2007 (continued)

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

USCG Expo Opening Session

La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom

USCG Welcome & Opening Comments

CAPT Joe Re, USCG
Chairman, USCG Innovation Council

NDIA Welcome & Opening Comments
Lt Gen Lawrence P. Farrell, Jr., USAF (Ret.)

Lt Gen Lawrence P. Farrell, Jr., USAF (Ret.)
President & CEO
NDIA

New Orleans Welcome Mayor C. Ray Nagin

Louisiana Welcome
The Honorable Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (Invited)
Governor

USCG Opening Remarks
VADM Robert Papp, USCG
Chief of Staff
United States Coast Guard

USCG Commandant Opening Remarks
 ADM Thad Allen, USCG
 Commandant
 United States Coast Guard

Floor Open Exhibit Hall E; 1st level

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Expo Keynote Session #1
La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom

The Honorable David Walker
Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Coffee Break in Exhibit Hall

Expo Panel Session

La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Innovations in Government Moderated by Mr. Rolf Dietrich, Deputy Director of Innovation, DHS S&T Directorate

Panelists: TBA

USCG Innovation Expo Updated Agenda (continued)

	Tuesday, October 30, 2007 (continued)			
11:30 a.m 1:00 p.m.	Buffet Lunch Exhibit Hall D			
1:00 p.m 2:00 p.m.	Expo Keynote Session #2 La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom			
	The Honorable Jay Cohen Under Secretary for Science and Technology Department of Homeland Security			
2:00 p.m 3:00 p.m.	Expo Panel Session - Innovation that Works: Turning Ideas into Opportunities Moderated by: Dr. Neil Thornberry Innovation Chair Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)			
	Panelists: Don Cutey Jr., IBM Global Business Development Executive Dr. Marc Ventressa, Naval Postgraduate School Mr. Ron Pierantozzi, Former Vice President, Coporate Venturing			
3:00 p.m 3:30 p.m.	Coffee Break in Exhibit Hall			
3:30 p.m 4:30 p.m.	Expo Break-out Sessions: "Innovation that Works" Ernest N. Morial Convention Center			
	Expo Break-out Session #1 Room TBA; 2nd level • Differentiating Ideas from Opportunities: The Problem with Great Ideas Expo Break-out Session #2 Room TBA; 2nd level • Creating a Culture of Innovation: Identifying Neutralizing Innovation Killers Expo Break-out Session #3 Room TBA; 2nd level • The Innovators Within: Identifying & Enabling Innovative People Drivers Expo Break-out Session #4			
	Room TBA; 3rd level • Sustaining Innovation: Building Innovation "Engines"			
5:30 p.m 7:30 p.m.	Annual "Cutter" Expo Reception "Bamboula" Spanish Plaza/Riverwalk (shuttle bus service from convention center to Spanish Plaza)			

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i session times, t	opics, alla	speakers st	ioject to	change

7:00 a.m 5:30 p.m.	Wednesday, October 31, 2007 USCG Innovation Expo Attendee Registration Check-in (continues) La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer; 2nd level Ernest N. Morial Convention Center		
7:00 a.m 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer		
8:00 a.m 4:00 p.m.	Exhibitor Registration (continues) Exhibit Hall E foyer; 1st level		
8:00 a.m 5:30 p.m.	Expo Floor Opens Exhibit Hall E		
8:00 a.m 9:00 a.m.	Expo Panel Session La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Biometrics-at-sea; Mona Passage Proof of Concept Moderated by: Coast Guard Office of Law Enforcement & Biometrics Team		
9:00 a.m 10:00 a.m.	Expo Panel Session Leading from the Middle: Showcasing CG Innovators Moderated by: CAPT Joe Re, USCG, Chairman CG Innovation Council		
	Panelists: LCDR Christopher Kluckhuhn, USCG Mr. Mario Vittone, ASTC LCDR Michael Billeaudeaux, USCG CDR Rick Christoffersen, USCG CDR Gregory Buxa, USCG		
10:00 a.m 10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break in Exhibit Hall		
10:30 a.m 11:30 a.m.	Expo Keynote Session #3 La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom		
	"SecondLife" Mr. John Lester, "Pathfinder Linden" Linden Labs		
11:30 a.m 1:00 p.m.	Box Lunch Exhibit Hall Exhibit Hall D; 1st level		
1:00 p.m 3:00 p.m.	Expo Keynote #4 La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom		
	Acquisition Insights & Transformation RADM Gary Blore, USCG, Assistant Commandant for Acquisition		
	Acquisition Insights & Transformation Panel Session Moderated by: RDML Ronald Rabago, USCG Director of Acquisition Programs, USCG Acquisition Directorate		
	Panelists: Ms. Claire Grady, Mr. Michael Tangora, CAPT Matt Sisson, USCG		

USCG Innovation Expo Updated Agenda (continued)

Wednesday, October 31, 2007 (continued)

3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Expo Keynote

RDML Thomas Atkin, USCG

Commander, Deployable Operations Group (DOG)

Panel Session Featuring:
 DOG Components and Operational Commander Panel Session

~ Evening Free - Enjoy New Orleans ~

Thursday, November 1, 2007

7:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

USCG Innovation Expo Attendee Registration Check-in (continues)

La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer; 2nd level

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom Foyer; 2nd level

8:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Exhibitor Registration (continues) Exhibit Hall E foyer; 1st level

8:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Expo Floor Opens
Exhibit Hall E; 1st level

10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

11:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

10:30 a.m

Coffee Break in Exhibit Hall

Expo Floor Closes

Exhibitor Move-out

USCG Expo Closing Session
La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom

Speakers:

- ADM Thad W. Allen, USCG
 23rd Commandant
 United States Coast Guard
- VADM Vivien S. Crea, USCG
 Vice Commandant
 United States Coast Guard
- VADM Robert J. Papp, Jr., USCG
 Chief of Staff
 United States Coast Guard

USCG Innovation Award Presentations

The National Graduate School

← Honorary Doctorate presented to ADM Allen

Closing Remarks by ADM Thad Allen, USCG

Thursday, November 1, 2007

2007 USCG Expo Adjourns

12:00 p.m.

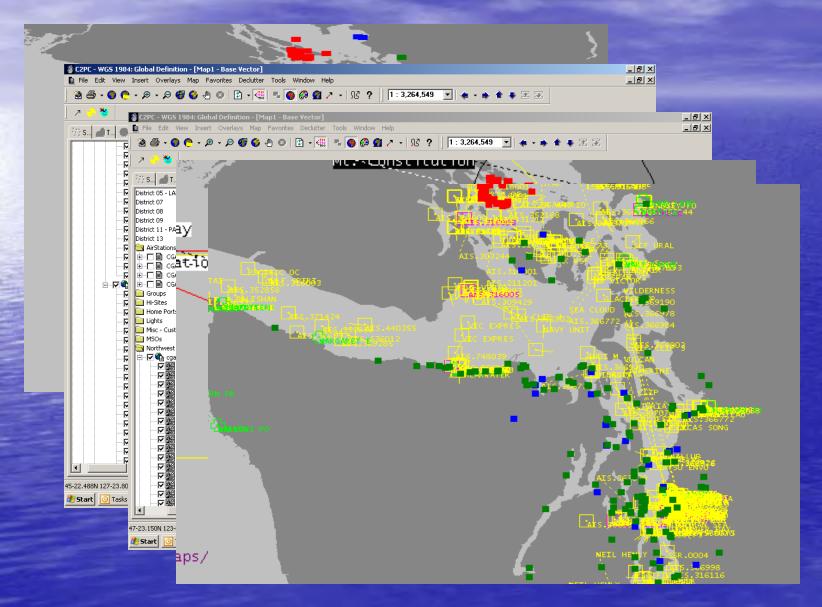
Citizen's Action Network

Putting the "Home" in Homeland

Security

- "The maritime threat environment of the 21st Century requires broader scope and a more comprehensive vision.
- We must look beyond traditional surveillance of ports, waterways, and oceans, and continuously adapt to new challenges and opportunities.
- We must set priorities for existing and developing capabilities to efficiently minimize risks while contending with an uncertain future."
- The National Plan to Achieve Maritime Domain Awareness for the National Strategy for Maritime Security Oct 2005

Membership maintained in C2PC A NATIONAL SYSTEM



Current State of Citizen's Action Network

"The vastness and complexity of the maritime domain make of object and 436,000 sworn law enforcement personnel private partiners of private partiners of the off Prepared Flass range effective eople 860,000 all levels of pre-hospital services: 125 ponsesic EMT, intermediate EMT, paramedic Vice Admiral Thad W. Allen before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation March 9,2006 1 Coast Guardsman for every 2 miles of shoreline 45,000 Active Duty Coast Guardsmen

Questions?



U.S. Coast Guard Current Border Security Initiatives:

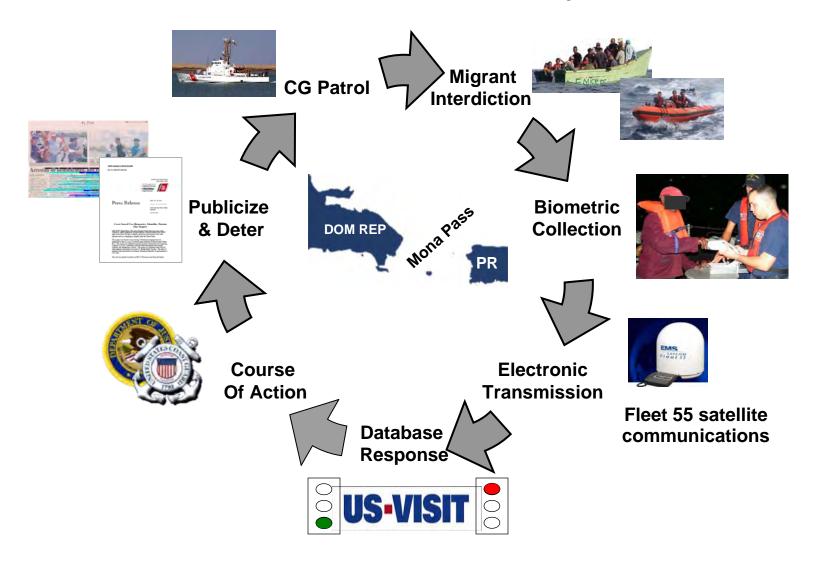
Biometrics at Sea



Biometrics Pilot Operational Area



Biometric Process Cycle





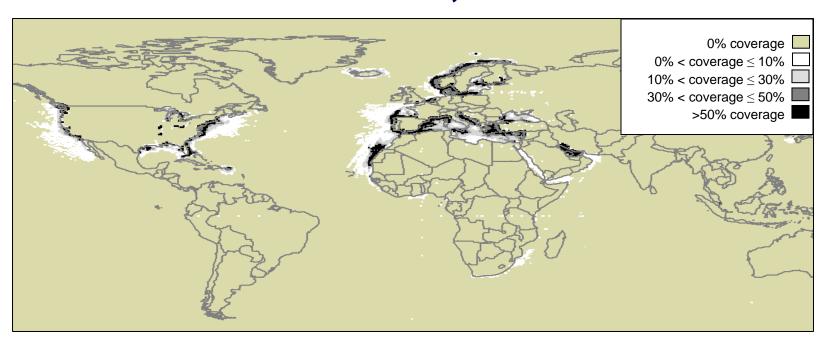
Homeland Security



Maritime Security and Safety Information System



October 29, 2007



CDR Ric Callesen
Director, TMFC
CNE-C6F

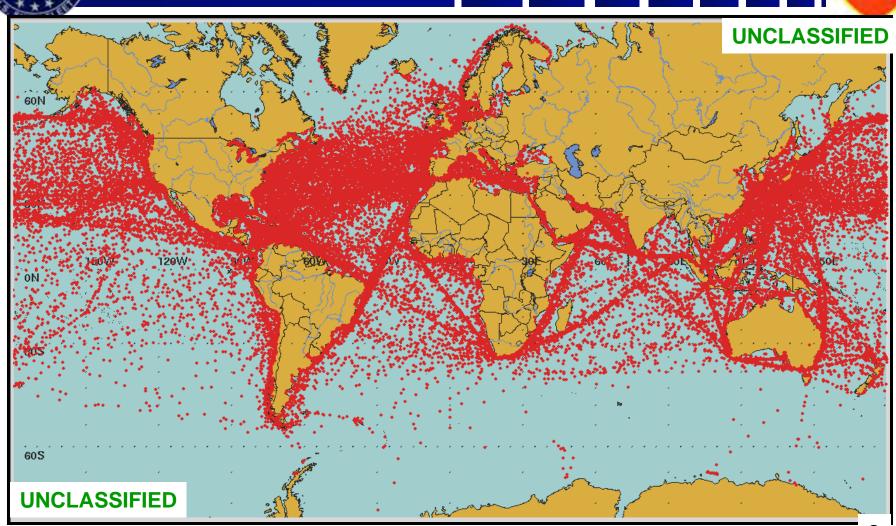
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Topics



- ✓ Challenge
- ✓ Guiding Principles
- ✓ Direction
- ✓ Idea
- ✓ Big Idea
- ✓ MSSIS
- ✓ MSSIS Africa
- **✓ RMAC**
- ✓ MSSIS Progression
- ✓ MSSIS in the National Effort

The Challenge





Guiding Principles for MDA



- Regional problems require regional solutions
- Interagency teamwork Not just navies and traditional partners
- Be Transparent Share information widely
- Keep it simple, keep it low cost
- Keep it UNCLASSIFIED Needless classification weakens the network
- Open Architecture The Tools are Out There
- Network Based Leverage the Internet
- Provide the software to sort MSA data



The Direction

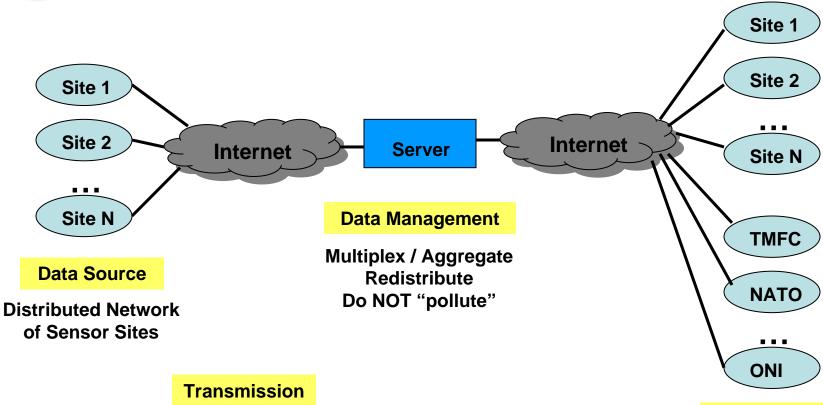


- Connect our Enduring and Emerging Partners together
 - Level the playing field
 - Keep it unclassified and Open Source and keep it Freely shared
 - No Bi-Lats
- Support all National MDA efforts



The Idea ~ July 2005





Commercially encrypted Internet data transmission

Client Sites

Graphical Use Interface Other available functionality (e.g. Vessel Traffic Management)



Big Idea ~ July 2005



The Green Box

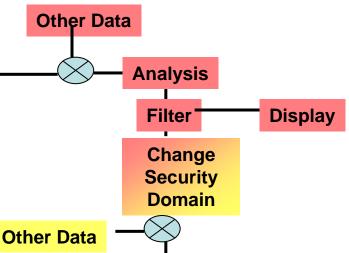
Data Sources Management

Transmission

Client Sites

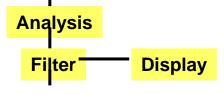
What's done "OUTSIDE"

The Data Sharing Framework is the Clients' Business



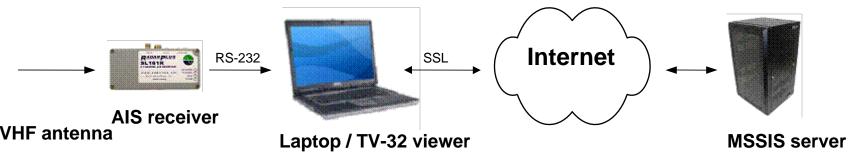
PRIMARY ATTRIBUTES

- UNCLASSIFIED Data
- Freely SHARED Data (e.g. AIS)
- INTERNET Data Path
- Non-military Data Management



Maritime Safety and Security Information System (MSSIS)

- Genesis: US Department of Transportation (DoT)
 - Network for US Coast Guard with data viewer (TV-32)
- Simple, unclassified, freely shared, open architecture
- Uses Internet to share data
 - Well-defined international data format (ITU-R M.1371-1)
- Authorized users access through commercial security
 - Navies, Coast Guards, agencies, ministries, Border Police, port authorities
 - Password protected with secure socket layer (SSL) encryption



MSSIS Africa - 1206

- Obtained \$2.6M in FY07 1206 funding for AIS installations in <u>15 nations</u> in Africa to participate.
- Applied for \$28M in FY08 1206 funding to increase Maritime Security Capability Enhancement (MSCE)
 - 11 African nations
 - MSCE is integrated AIS, Radar, Camera with OP center display and VHF communications capability



Regional Maritime Awareness Capability (RMAC) Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD)



History

Directed by EUCOM. Initiated July 2006 – Concluding Sep 2008

Synchronization with CNE MDA efforts

- Improve Maritime Security and Safety
- Help to define technology requirements and maritime awareness capabilities for integrating AIS, Radar, and Video into maritime awareness process

Current Status and Schedule

- Sao Tome and Principe: Coast Guard Ops Center executing daily maintenance/troubleshooting SOPs
 - Installation completed Nov 07; IOC for Operations Training in mid-Feb 08
- Nigeria: Nigerian OPR in flux; Ops Center equipment ready to be installed.
 - Joint CONOPS Oct 07; Lagos Install Dec 07

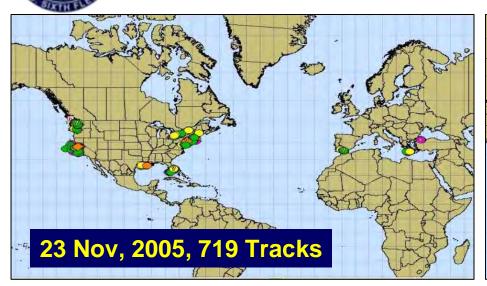
Issues and Prognosis

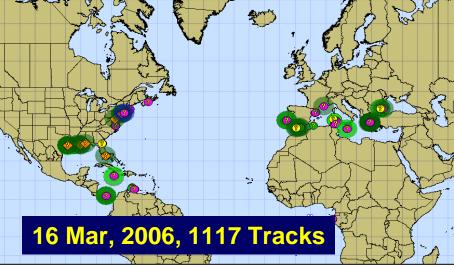
- Technology solution not optimized for Africa/Third World partners/infrastructure
- JCTD and TSC mission/timelines/success criteria are not good fit
- Capacity/capability will be demonstrated in Sao Tome; Nigeria will remain problematic.
- Without US funding to keep capability going long enough (2-3 years) to build budget for country's self-sustainment, capability will not be sustained in either country
- RMAC will not represent an off-the-shelf solution for future emerging partners.

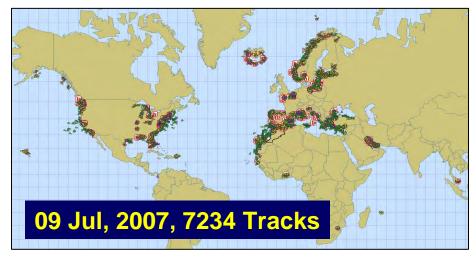
Progression of MSSIS

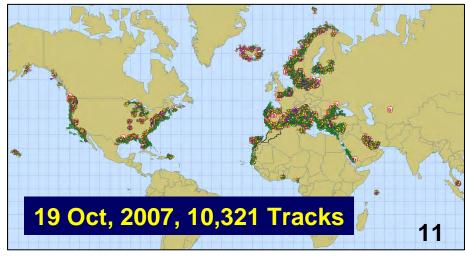










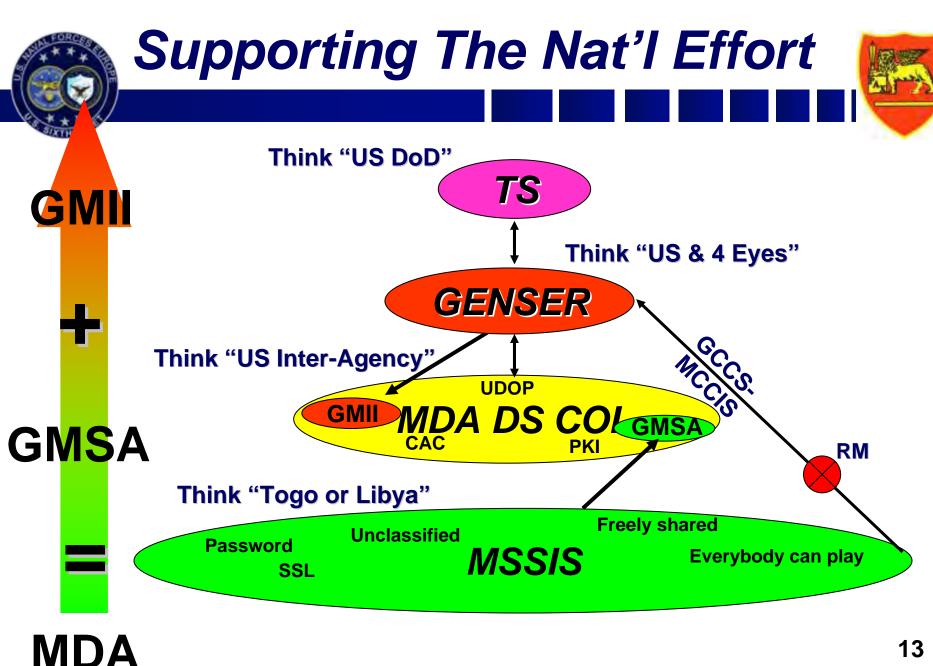




Impediments to Success

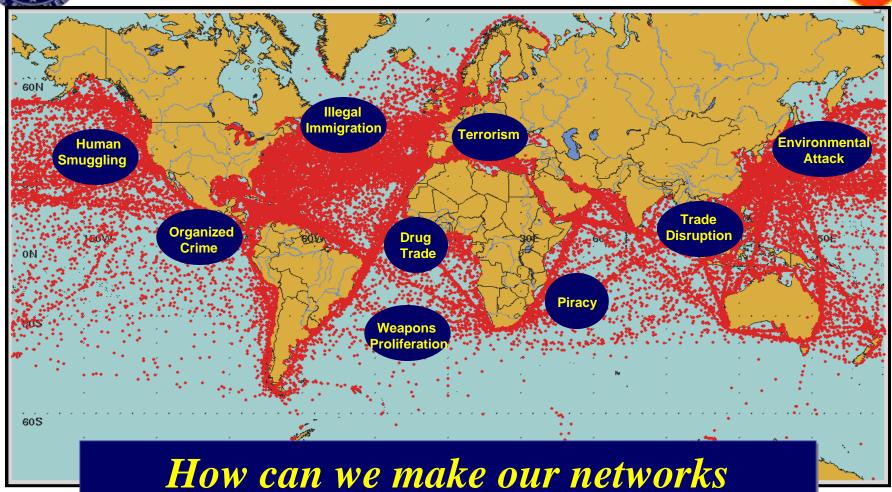


- Data sharing agreements require interagency support
- Distrust of the United States
- Insufficient international regulations
- Non-compliance with international regulations
- Inadequate enforcement of international regulations
- Lack of cooperation among maritime states
- Commercial resistance mistrust of competitors
- Paucity of sensors



Complex Shared Challenges





stronger than theirs?



MSSIS Phase Two



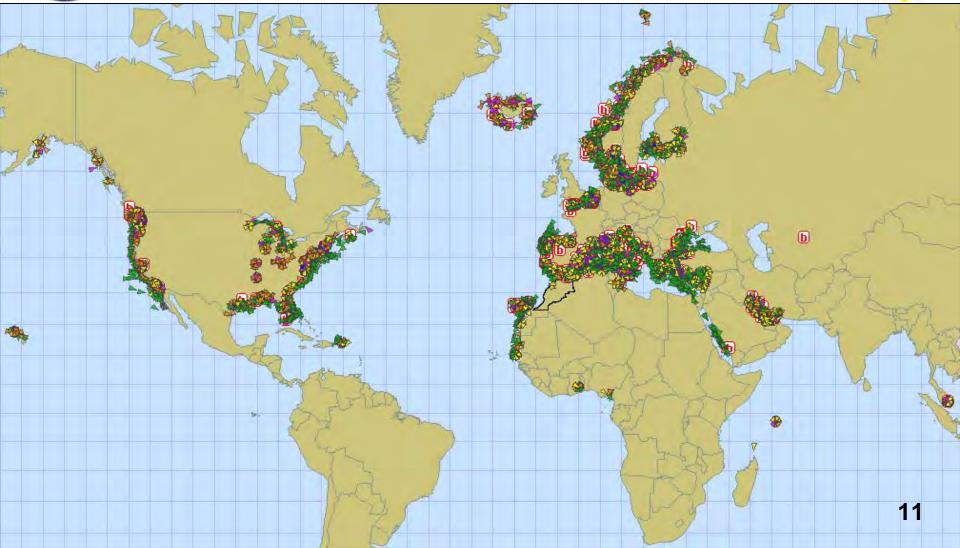
FASTC2AP and BRITE

- Fast C2AP is a DARPA-sponsored program demonstrating the application of agent-based technologies to operational information management requirements in support of Maritime Domain Awareness. Fast C2AP was designed to be used by the watch floor operators. DARPA will install Fast C2AP at the Second Fleet's new Maritime Headquarters with Maritime Operations Center.
- Baseline for Rapid Iterative Transformational Experimentation (BRITE) is a NATO ACT sponsored program is an experimentation framework which allows for the rapid implementation of new ideas and capabilities to support experimentation. BRITE has been developed as part of the TIDE (Technology for Information, Decision and Execution superiority) initiative and is intended to rapidly improve the IT capabilities of the NATO Alliance by reusing existing systems/components and by steering current and future projects towards greater openness and cooperation in a common framework.



Comments

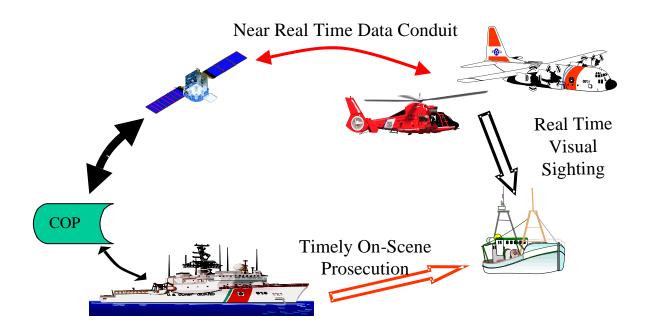








Airborne Data Communication System







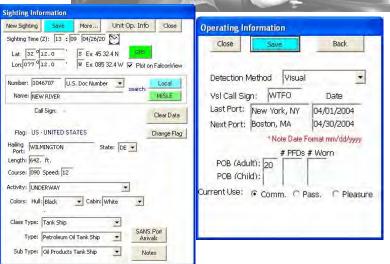
History

- 2003 MBP (Team of 5)
- 2004 COMDT Authorizes Project
- 2007 Contract with Navy & LM
 Technology Services

Scope

- Near-Real-Time exchange of Vessel Sighting Data.
- Automated Asset Tracking



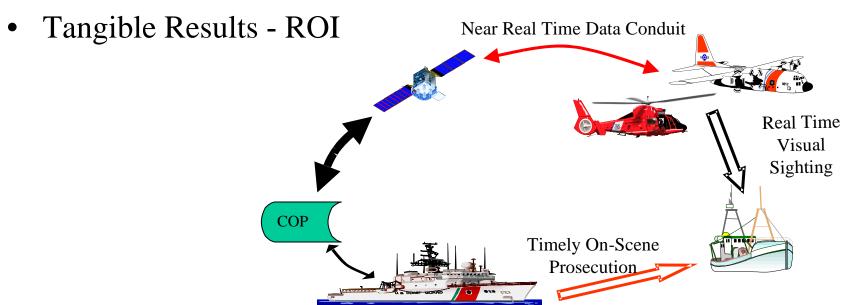






Great Idea, Great Process, Great Success

- Alignment with Organizational Goals
- Process Analysis
- Cost Driver Analysis
- Stakeholder Alignment

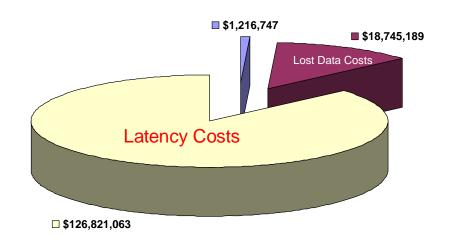






Cost Driver Analysis - 2003

- \$20M in lost sightings and duplicate data entry
- \$127M of LE/MDA aircraft resource hours sub-optimized.



■ Data Entry ■ Lost Data □ Latency Costs



CG Contact

History

Violation.

History

Documents

SANS Port

Arrivals

Operating

Owner /

Operator

Notes



CG-Mission Planning System



Pavorites (4)

Vessel

Delete Activity

G-OCC TEST VESSEL

G-OCC TEST VESSEL

Get New Extract

Send Position 0

Delete All

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Activity List

Date/Time

05/10/2005 14:28

05/11/2005 18:32

Open Activity

Vessel Search

Lookout Search

MISLE Data Extact

Party Extract

Iridium Signal Strength

Vessel Extract | G:\MISLE_Extract.mdb

Address <equation-block> http://swdb.osc.uscg.mil/desktop_boarding.asp

Type

New Activity

Export to MISLE

References

G:\MISLE Parties Enc.mdb

Update Database

Hull/Tail Number:

Send Position with Exports

□ Send Posits Automaticallu

Boarding

MISLE Lite & **FalconView**

▼ 🔁 Go Links »

Print Activity

Created: 03/04/2005

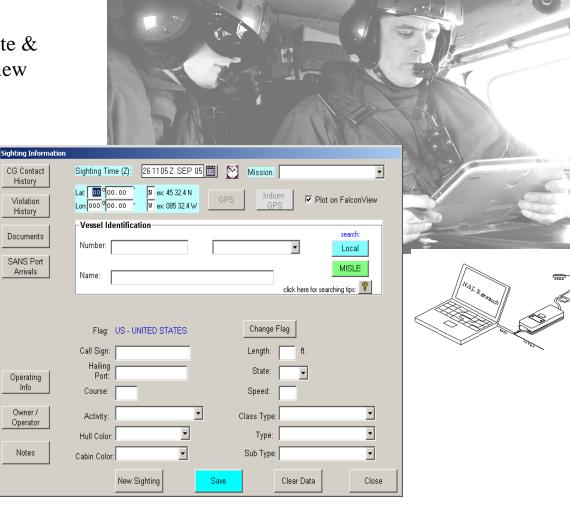
Updated: 08/29/2005

Created: 03/04/2005

Undated: 08/29/2005

GPS Unit Installed

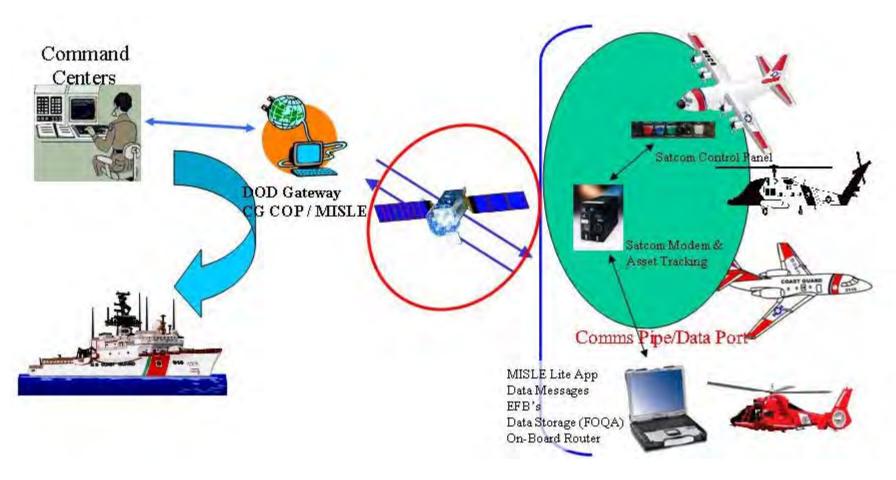
Trusted sites







ADCS "Comms" Architecture







Proof of Concept

- Airborne Test 22 Sep 2004
- Passed EMI Soft-test
- Maintained comms link in forward flight –
 - 120kts
 - 30 degrees angle of bank
- Transmitted data to MISLE &
 COP
- ~Time to displayed on COP:
 57 seconds







Return On Investment

Note: 2003/2004 stats	Before	After	Advantages
Asset Status (Asset Position Reports)	Voice 15/30min (Radio & Paper)	Automated into COP (SPS 3.3.x Information Exchange)	Timeliness Accuracy Safety
Process Steps (VSL ID to data entry)	34	13	21 Less Steps
Cycle Time (Data Transfer)	210 Minutes (3.5 hours)	< 5 Minutes	98% Faster Cycle Time
Costs (Latency & Lost Data)	\$146.7 M (Waste)	\$8.5 M (Project Cost)	ROI 83:1

W.S. COAST GUARD





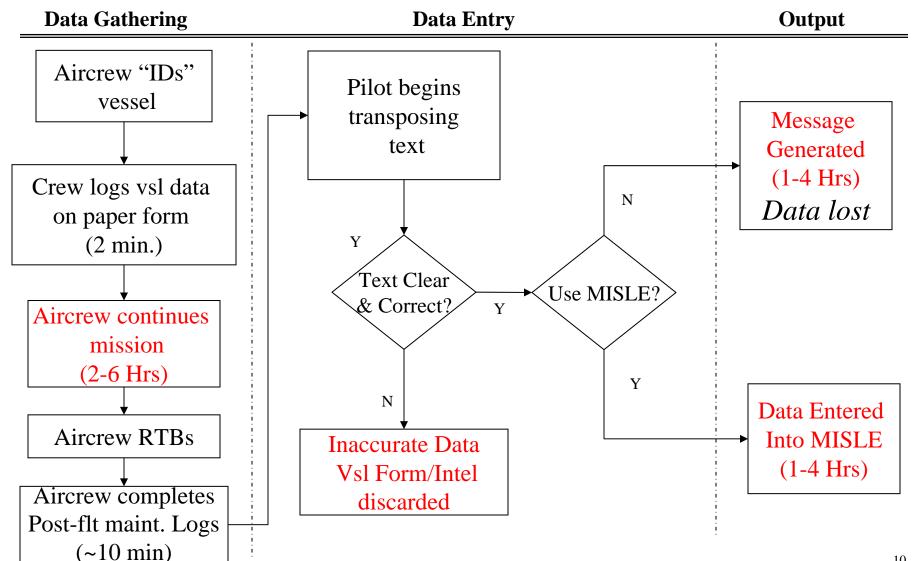
- •MISLE Lite Pgm Mature
- Comms Pathway Dev'l
- •MISLE data feeds COP
- COTS products
- Common Avionics System
- •ADCS C-130 contract

CDR Rick Christoffersen







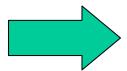






Linkages

Project Goals



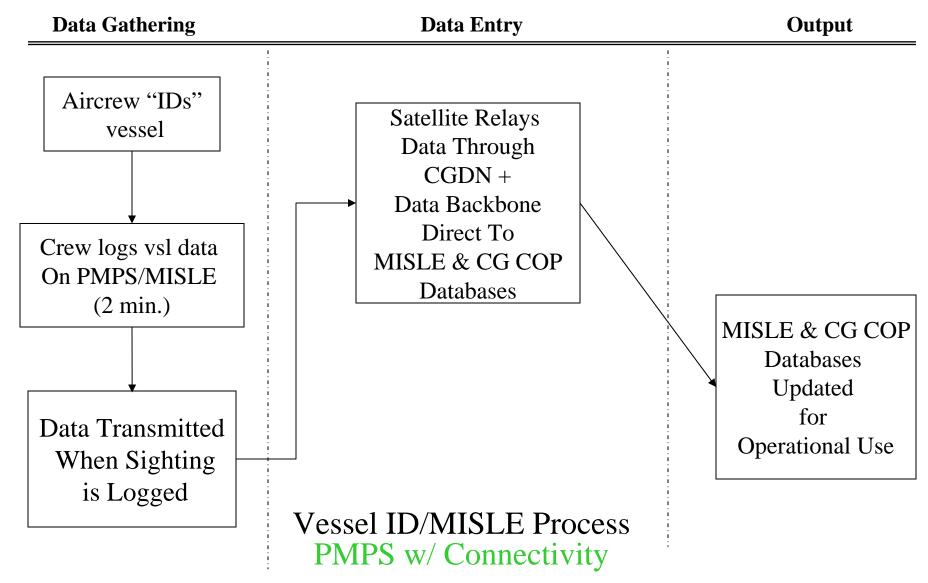
Organizational Goals

- Near-Real Time Data Exchange
- Connectivity
- Data Integrity

- Mission Effectiveness
- Operational Excellence
- Enhanced MDA
 - ALCOAST 160/04(Est. MDA Office)
 - CG COP/MISLE







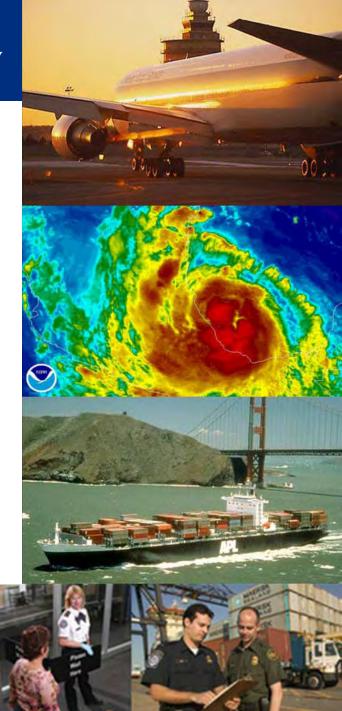
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

2007 U.S. Coast Guard Innovation Expo

October 30, 2007 • New Orleans, Louisiana

Presented by:





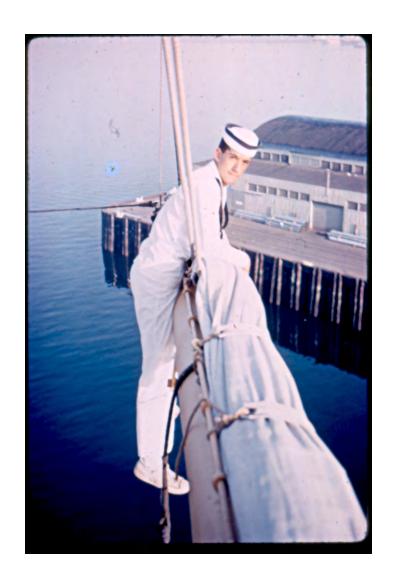




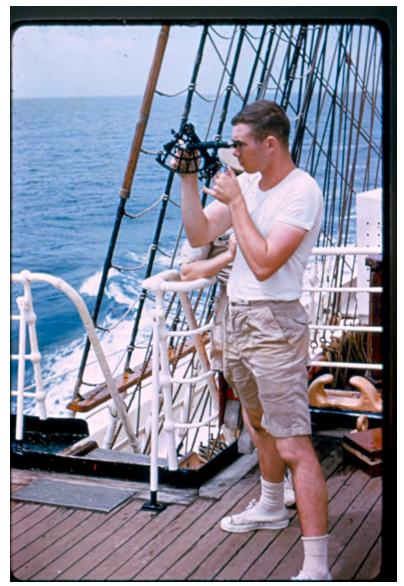
U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Eagle











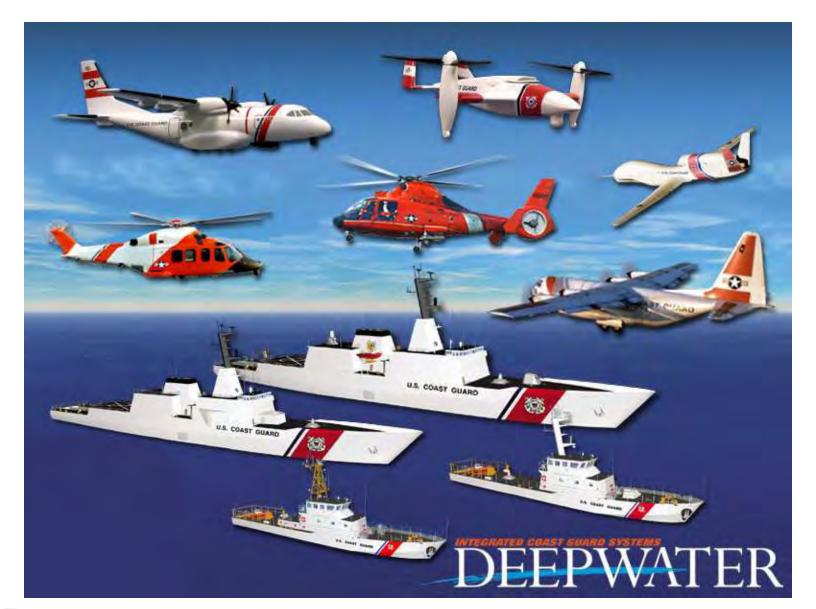














One Year Ago

The Senate said:

"This component is a rudderless ship without a clear way to get back on course."

"The Committee is extremely disappointed with the fiscal year 2007 President's budget submission and accompanying Department congressional justification material."

"Not being able to clearly articulate and justify the funding request is simply unacceptable."



S&T Goals

Consistent with the Homeland Security Act of 2002

- Accelerate delivery of enhanced technological capabilities to meet requirements and fill capability gaps to support DHS Agencies in accomplishing their mission
- Establish a lean and agile GS-manned, world-class S&T management team to deliver the technological advantage necessary to ensure DHS Agency mission success and prevent technology surprise
- Provide leadership, research and educational opportunities and resources to develop the necessary intellectual basis to enable a national S&T workforce to secure the homeland

DHS S&T Investment Portfolio

Balance of Risk, Cost, Impact, and Time to Delivery

Product Transition (0-3 yrs)

- Focused on delivering near-term products/enhancements to acquisition
- Customer IPT controlled
- Cost, schedule, capability metrics

Basic Research (>8 yrs)

- Enables future paradigm changes
- University fundamental research
- Government lab discovery and invention

Innovative Capabilities (1-5 yrs)

- High-risk/High payoff
- "Game changer/Leap ahead"
- Prototype, Test and Deploy
- HSARPA

Other (0-8+ yrs)

- Test & Evaluation and Standards
- Laboratory Operations & Construction
- Required by Administration (HSPDs)
- Congressional direction/law

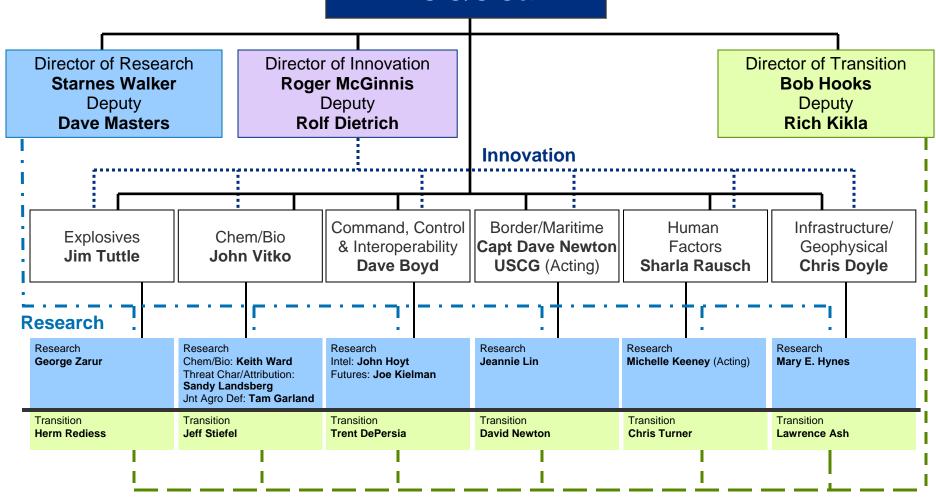
Customer Focused, Output Oriented



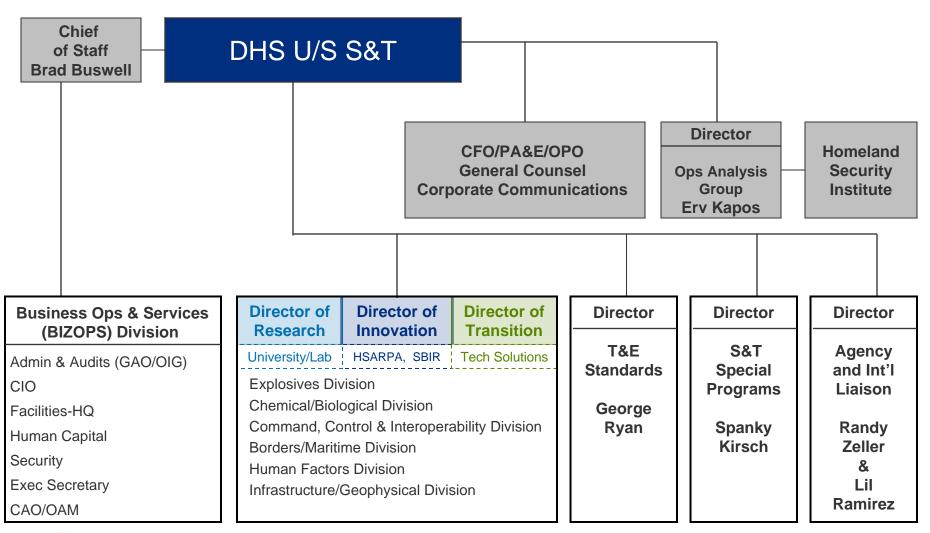
Bombs – Borders – Bugs – Business

S&T Organization

DHS U/S S&T

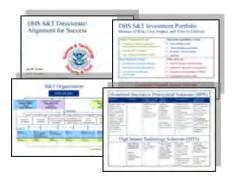


DHS S&T Directorate





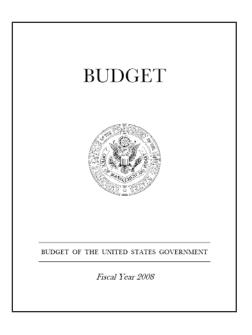
Timeline: Re-Org to Reprogramming Funds



 AUG/SEP/OCT 2006 - Briefed all six DHS House and Senate Oversight Committees on new DHS S&T organization and portfolio content



Early OCT 06 - OMB directs
PRESBUD FY08 that reflects
revised S&T portfolio content





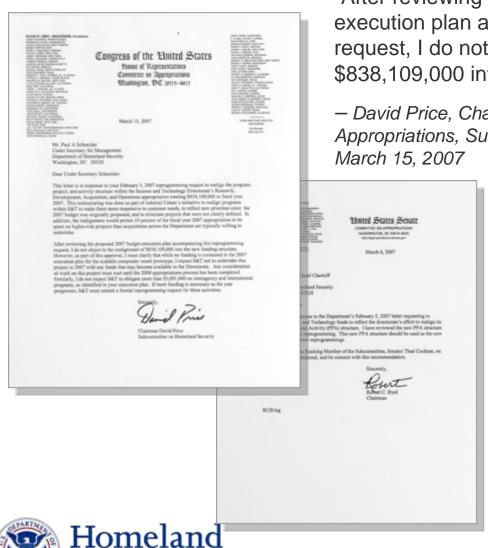
Late OCT 06 House & Senate DHS Committees request DHS S&T submit an "omnibus reprogram" in order to reflect new DHS S&T portfolio content (submitted DEC 06) to "kickstart" S&T Innovation



 March 2007 - Congressional approval to reprogram S&T funds



Bi-Partisan Congressional Leadership Reprogramming of DHS S&T FY07 Funds to "kickstart" effort to make the Nation safer before FY08!



"After reviewing the proposed 2007 budget execution plan accompanying this reprogramming request, I do not object to the realignment of \$838,109,000 into the new funding structure."

 David Price, Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, March 15, 2007

> "I have reviewed the new Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) structure and approve of this reprogramming. This new PPA structure should be used as the new baseline for any future reprogrammings."

Robert C. Byrd, Chairman, Senate
Committee on Appropriations, March
6, 2007

Today

The Senate says:

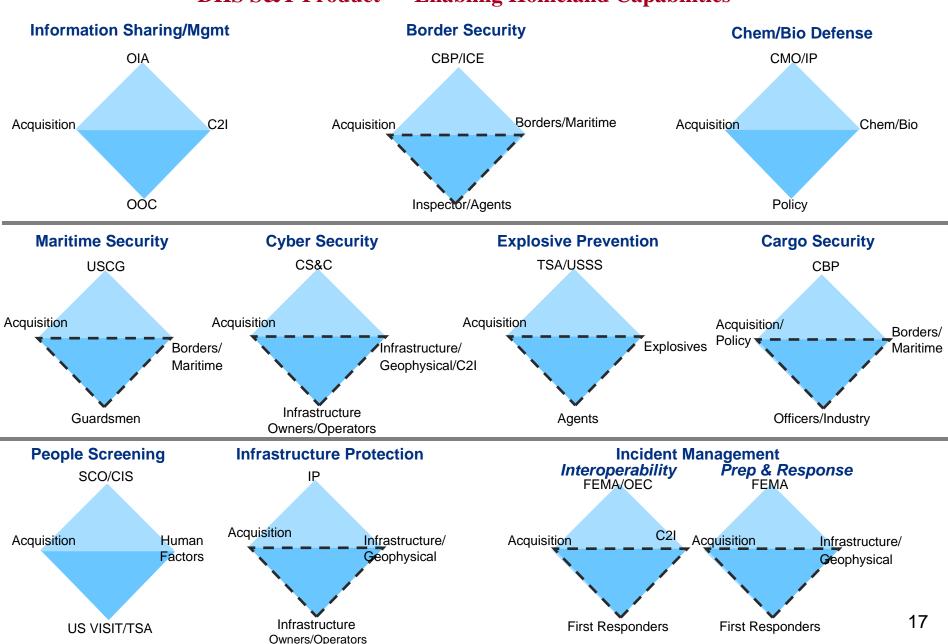
"The Committee is pleased with the rapid progress S&T appears to be making toward resolving past deficiencies."

"The new Under Secretary has restructured the directorate's programs, worked to obligate resources in a timely fashion, and instituted a capable budget office able to deliver timely, accurate, and comprehensible documents."



DHS Requirements/Capability Capstone Integrated Product Teams

DHS S&T Product – "Enabling Homeland Capabilities"



Capstone IPTs defined requirements and customer capability gaps NOW to Fill Those Gaps, Project IPTs Need to Engage

Information Sharing/Mgmt

- Information Fusion and Visualization to Support the **Common Operating Picture** (COP)
- Network Identity Management
- · Cross-Agency Information Sharing

Border Security

- Border Officer Tools and Safety
- Sensor and Data Fusion
- Border / Maritime Domain Awareness Technologies

Chem/Bio Defense

- Agrodefense
- Biodefense
- Chemical Defense

(50)

(42)

Maritime Security

- Border Officer Tools and Safety
- Sensor and Data Fusion
- Border / Maritime Domain Awareness **Technologies**

(32)

Cyber Security

- Research Tools & Technology
- Information Infrastructure Protection

(19)

 Next Generation **Technologies**

(12)

Explosive Prevention

- Standoff Detection
- Homemade Explosives
- Checked Baggage
- Check Point
- Response
- Canine explosive detection
- Blast Mitigation
- Standoff Projectile Mitigation

(45)

Cargo Security

- Container Security
- Cargo Security
- Cargo Inspection

(15)

People Screening

- Biometrics
- Credentialing
- Hostile Intent
- Group Violent Intent Modeling

Infrastructure Protection

- Analysis & Decision Support Systems
- Advanced Infrastructure Architecture & Systems Design - -
- Detection & Sensor Systems
- Response, Recovery and Reconstitution (10)

InteroperabilityAdvanced communication

- Digital voice communication
- · Seamless data exchange

(14)

Incident Management Prep & Response

- First Responder Equipment
- Common Operating Picture & Situational Awareness
- Incident Modeling, Mapping & Simulation

The Capstone **Execution Arm**

- Detailed Customer Schedule and Requirements
- Detailed S&T Performance **Parameters**
- Coordinated **Programmatic** Alignment
- Codified **Technology** Transition Agreements

Red number indicates # of projects reviewed

256 Total

(10)

Rarely Seen Photo of a Capstone IPT Meeting

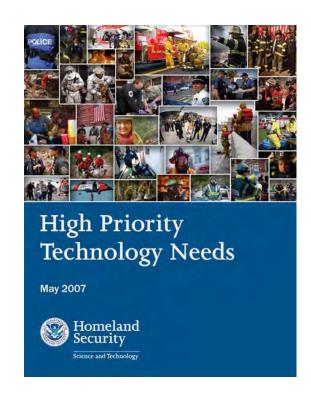


Integrated Product Team (IPT) Initial Outcome High Priority Technology Needs

- 11 Capstone IPTs have identified 77 High Priority Technology Needs for DHS components and their customers
- Identified in brochure and posted at www.hsarpabaa.com
- Baseline established for conducting an iterative, dynamic IPT process on an annual cycle aligned with DHS funding and acquisition processes

IPT Next Steps:

- Focus on delivering product to customers
- Detail proposed technology solutions
- Clarify deliverable and transition plans
- Develop Technology Transition Agreements to establish customer requirements and technical specifications



Customer Focused...Output Oriented

Maritime Security IPT: Representative Technology Needs

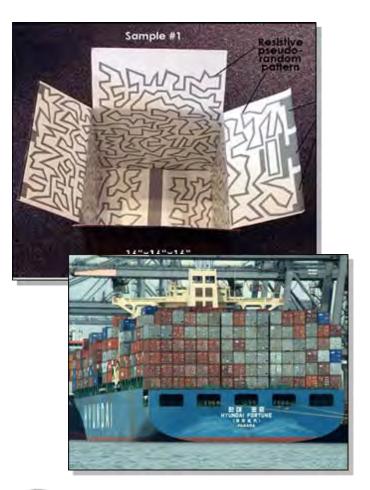
- Wide-area surveillance from the coast to beyond the horizon; port and inland waterways region - detect, ID, and track
- Data fusion and automated tools for command center operations
- Vessel compliance through non-lethal compliance methods
- Enhanced capability to continuously track contraband on ships or containers
- Improved ballistic personal protective equipment for officer safety
- Improved WMD detection equipment for officer safety; improved screening capability for WMD for maritime security checkpoints

S&T Lead Division: Border/Maritime





Cargo Security IPT: Representative Technology Needs

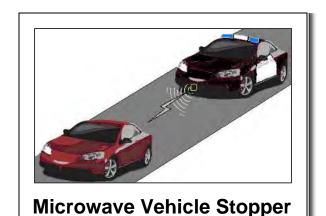


- Enhanced screening and examination by nonintrusive inspection
- Increased information fusion, anomaly detection, Automatic Target Recognition capability
- Detect and identify WMD materials and contraband
- Capability to screen 100% of air cargo
- Test the feasibility of seal security; detection of intrusion
- Track domestic high-threat cargo
- Harden air cargo conveyances and containers
- Positive ID of cargo and detection of intrusion or unauthorized access

S&T Lead Division: Border/Maritime



Border Officer Tools and Safety



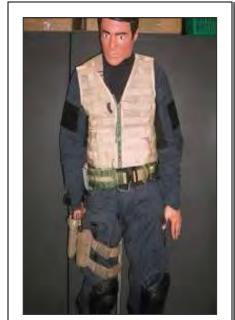
Light Emitting Diode

Incapacitator









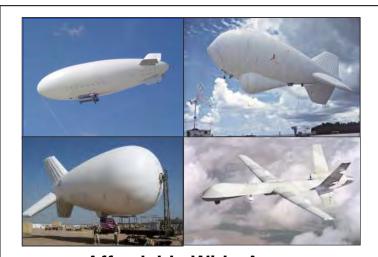
Officer Safety Load **Carriage System**



Maritime Security



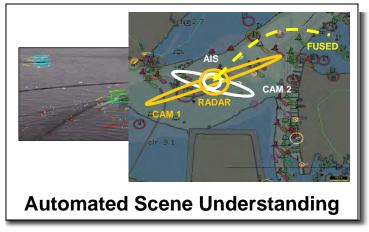
Port and Coastal RADAR Improvement

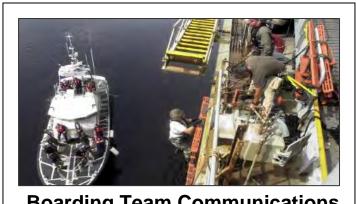


Affordable Wide-Area Surveillance (WAS)









Boarding Team Communications

Maritime Biometric Identification System:

Handheld Biometric System Pilot in the Mona Pass

Pilot Description

Real-world operational pilot of Coast Guard maritime mobile biometrics technologies in the Mona Pass. The pilot will identify strengths and shortfalls associated with the use of mobile biometrics. The pilot will:

- assess feasibility and utility of ship-to-shore communications for the biometric device,
- conduct operational testing and evaluation,
- collect performance metrics, and
- produce a technology development roadmap to guide procurement and acquisitions supporting Coast Guard operations.

Planned Pilot/Deliverables/Transitions

- Conduct program coordination and requirements gathering Q2 FY08 to Q1 FY09
- Participate in relevant working groups Q2 FY08 to Q1 FY09
- Report on selection criteria for 2 additional handheld biometric collection devices for field testing – Q2 FY08
- Deliver system performance reports on fielded devices Q2 FY08 to Q1 FY09
- Deliver hand quality study Q1 FY09
- Deliver detailed transition plan Q1 FY09



S&T and Homeland Security Payoff

- Timely identification of interdicted immigrants to determine if they are on a watch or wanted list
- Results of pilot will inform S&T's FY09 Mobile Biometric transition project of specific real-world operational shortfalls that exist with the use of mobile biometrics devices
- Customer(s) USCG with lessons learned for CBP, US-VISIT

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	
Total Funding (\$K)	\$ 723	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	CostSched
Deliverables/Demos - 🔷	◆◆◆							Tech
Transitions / TRL -								



Homeland Security Act of 2002

HSARPA will....

"Support basic and applied homeland Security research to promote revolutionary changes in technologies; advance the development, testing and evaluation, and deployment of critical homeland security technologies; and accelerate the prototyping and deployment of technologies that would address homeland security vulnerabilities."



(FORTUNE COOKIE)



Innovation/HSARPA

HIPS and HITS

Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions (HIPS) are designed to deliver *prototype-level demonstrations* of game-changing technologies in two to five years. Projects are moderate to high risk, with high payoff

High Impact Technology Solutions (HITS) are designed to provide *proof-of-concept* answers within one to three years that could result in high-payoff technology breakthroughs. While these projects are at considerable risk for failure, they offer the potential for significant gains in capability





HURRICANE & STORM SURGE MITIGATION

FY08 4Q - Storm surge mitigation system concept demonstration at the Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg, MS



LEVEE STRENGTHENING

FY.08 Planned Demonstration Timeline FY08 4Q - New survey methods demonstration using a variety of geophysical sensors on multiple platforms and address weak levees at the Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg, MS



FY08 4Q - Liquid explosives field demonstration of a screening prototype for TSA 3-1-1 bags in a coin size tub at Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM





RESILIENT TUNNEL

FY08 3Q - Trial prototype inflatable plug device at the West Virginia Memorial Tunnel



FY08 2&4Q - Laboratory demonstrations of fault limiting superconducting cable at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN



FAST M2

FY08 1Q - Non-invasive sensor demonstration, validation and metrics at MIT Draper Laboratory



TUNNEL DETECT

FY08 3Q - Field experiments for improved airborne wide area surveillance system to increase the accuracy of detection

CHLOE

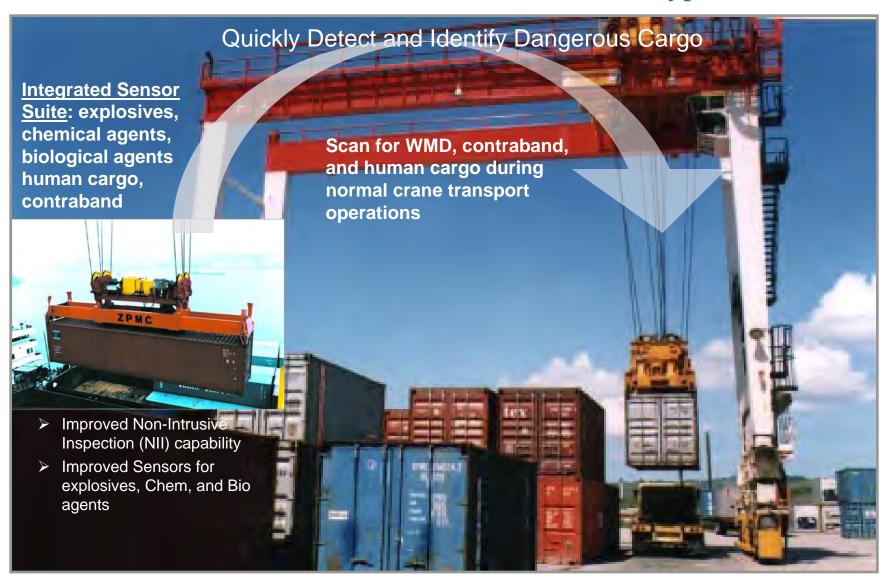
FY08 1Q - Live-Fire Counter-Manpads **Detection demonstration** at White Sands Missile Range



High Impact Technology Solutions Hirs Science & Technology

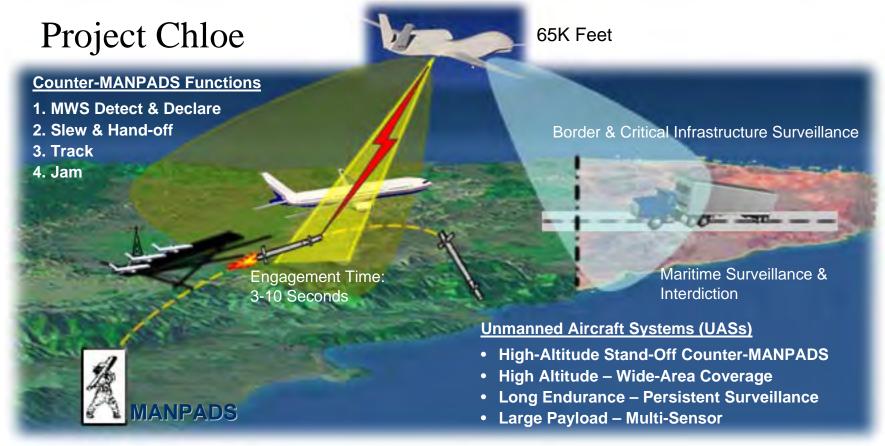
SAFECON – Safe Container

Office of Innovation - Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions



Counter-MANPADS/Persistent Surveillance

Office of Innovation - Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions



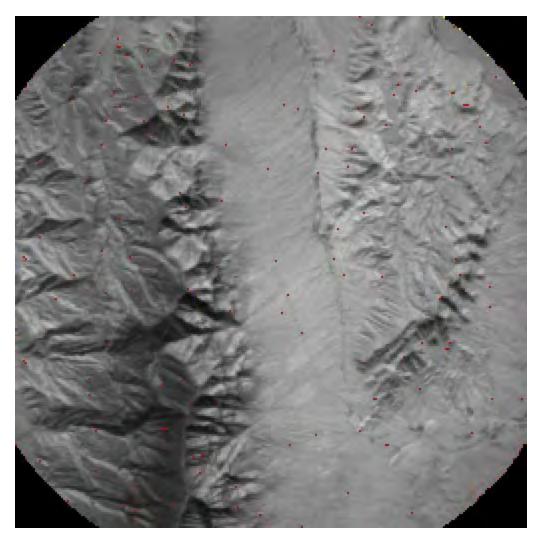
Operational Characteristics

- Real-time sensor fusion/dissemination
- Multi-user / border surveillance requirements
- Commercial Aircraft MANPADS protection

- Automatic target detection/recognition
- Persistence (24/7, all-weather coverage)

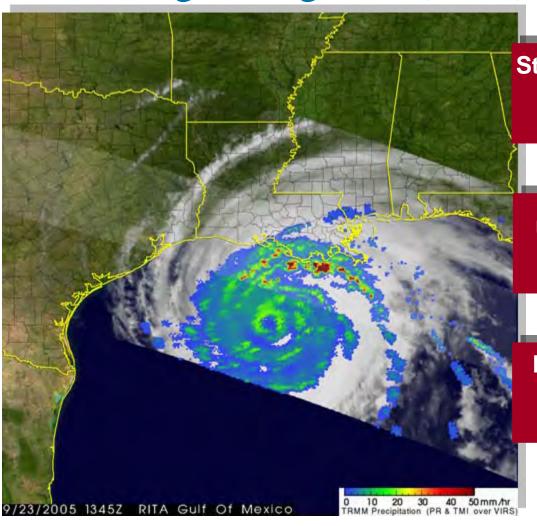


Chloe: Live Fire Missile Testing





Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions Storm Surge Mitigation (SSM)



Strategic use of underwater blasts to mitigate storm surge?

Use of drop-In structures to limit surge?

Rerouting of flood waters to limit damage to Critical infrastructure?



Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions

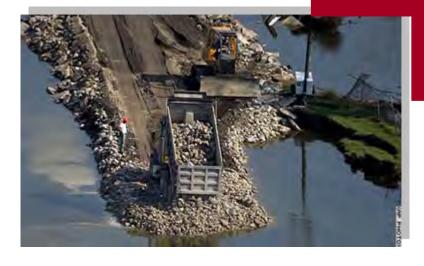
Levee Strengthening and Rapid Repair

Pre-emptive mapping of weak levees

Pre-Flood Deployment of Protective
And Rapid Repair Supplies to
Problem Locations

Drop-in structures lofted by aircraft





Float-in structure guided by cables

Explosively Emplaced Support Structures

Roll-out protective coverings such as articulated concrete mats











The Washington Post

Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 2007

LEFT OF BOOM 'You can't armor your way THE STRUGGLE TO DEFEAT ROADSIDE BOMBS out of this problem'

LEFT OF BOOM

'There was a two-year learning curve . . . and a lot of people died in those two years'

LETT OF BOOM

'The single most effective weapon against our deployed forces'

LEFT OF BOOM

THE STRUGGLE TO DEFEAT ROADSIDE BOMBS

'If you don't go after the network, you're never going to stop these guys. Never.'

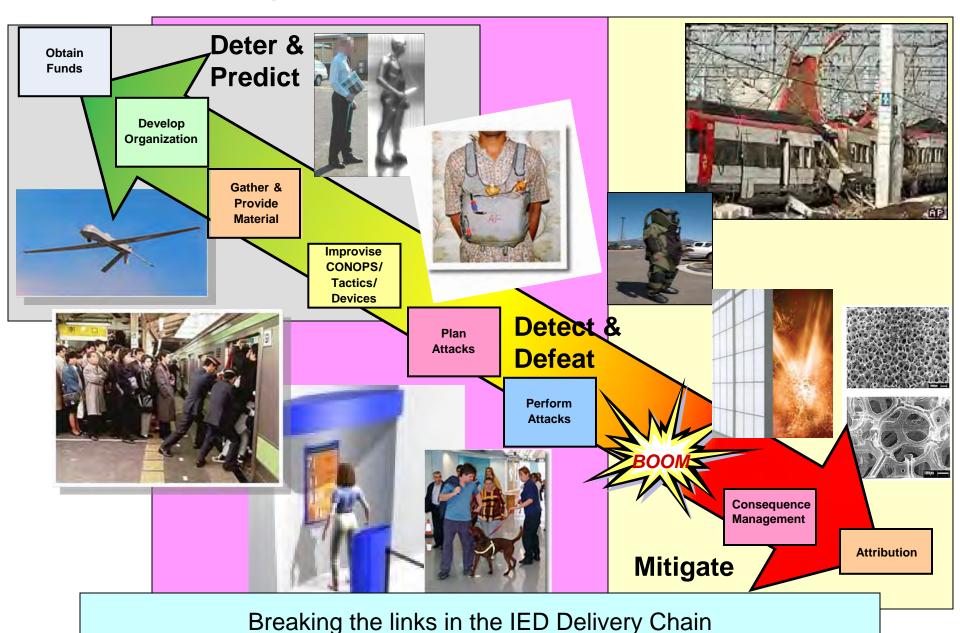








Countering the IED Threat



Basic Research Portfolio

Discovery and Invention to Enable Future Capabilities







- Brings the capabilities, talent and resources of the Homeland Security Centers of Excellence, DOE National Laboratories and DHS Labs to bear to address the long-term R&D needs for DHS in sciences of enduring relevance
- This type of focused, protracted research investment has potential to lead to paradigm shifts in the nation's homeland security capabilities







COE Alignment

S&T DIVISIONS

Command, Infrastructure/ Control & **Explosives** Chemical/Biological **Borders/Maritime Human Factors** Geophysical Interoperability NATIONAL CENTER FOR **NFW IDS-UACs NEW** National START FOOD PROTECTION AND DEFENSE A HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE **National** Center for **Border Security** Center for **RVACs** FAZD CENTER PACER **Explosives** & Immigration NATIONAL CENTER FOR FOREIGN ANIMAL AND ZOONOTIC DISEASE DEFENSE **Detection & NEW National NEW** Counter-Consolidated Center for **National** measures **CCI Center** Maritime Domain Center for **Gulf Coast** Awareness and Island & Natural Remote/Extreme Disaster & Consolidated **Environment Port Security** Chem/Bio Center







DHS / DOE Laboratory Alignment

	S&T DIVISIONS					
	Explosives	Chemical/Biological	Command, Control & Interoperability	Borders/Maritime	Human Factors	Infrastructure/ Geophysical
DOE	LANL PNNL SNL NTS INL	LLNL SNL ANL LANL PNNL LBNL SRNL	LANL LLNL PNNL ORNL NTS INL LBNL	LLNL SRNL BNL	ANL BNL ORNL SNL	ORNL ANL INL BNL LBNL
DHS		PIADC NBACC				
NASA			NASA	NASA	NASA	





DHS S&T Laboratories



Environmental Measurements Laboratory



National
Biodefense
Analysis and
Countermeasures
Center (NBACC)

Transportation Security Laboratory



Plum Island Animal Disease Center





... DHS S&T has four Labs and access to 10 DOE National Labs

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2007





Project SAFE:

Enabling Technology to Protect Communities from Catastrophic Fires



Doing Business with DHS S&T

Broad Agency Announcements

Current Solicitations

- Document validator
- Biometric detector
- Cyber Security R&D
- Unified Incident Command & Decision Support, Phase II
- RFI SAFE Container
- Home Made Explosives
- Emerging Counter-MANPADS Technologies Assessment

For more about BAAs, visit <u>www.FedBizOpps.gov</u> and <u>www.hsarpabaa.com</u>









7CCCI-1SOLUTIONS

- Mission: rapidly address technology gaps identified by Federal, State, Local, and Tribal first responders
- Field prototypical solutions in 12 months
- Cost commensurate with proposal but less than \$1M per project
- Solution should meet 80% of identified requirements
- Provide a web-based mechanism for Emergency Responders to relay their capability gaps (<u>www.dhs.gov/techsolutions</u>)
- Gaps addressed with existing technology, spiral development, rapid prototyping
- Emergency Responders partner with DHS from start to finish

Rapid Technology Development

Target: Solutions Fielded within 1 year, at ~<\$1M

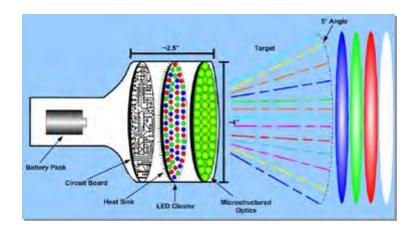


From "Don't TAZE me" to..."DAZE me."

LED Incapacitator: "The Dazzler"

- Light-emitting diode tool provides nonlethal means of subduing people who pose a security threat at ports of entry and other locations
- Emits colorful, ultra-bright pulsing light that disorients and temporarily blinds subjects with reactions that range from vertigo to nausea
- Customers and End Users: Border Patrol, Federal Protective Services, FAMs, USCG, ICE, State and local law enforcement, etc.
- Testing underway at Penn State
- A joint project of SBIR and Border/Maritime Security Division







DHS S&T Stakeholders Conferences

- International Security and National Resilience (ISNR) conference, London, December 3-5, 2007. Visit www.isnrlondon.com
- S&T Stakeholders Conference West with first responder focus, Los Angeles, January 14-17, 2008
- Stakeholders Conference,
 Washington, DC, May 2008







DHS S&T Innovation in the News...

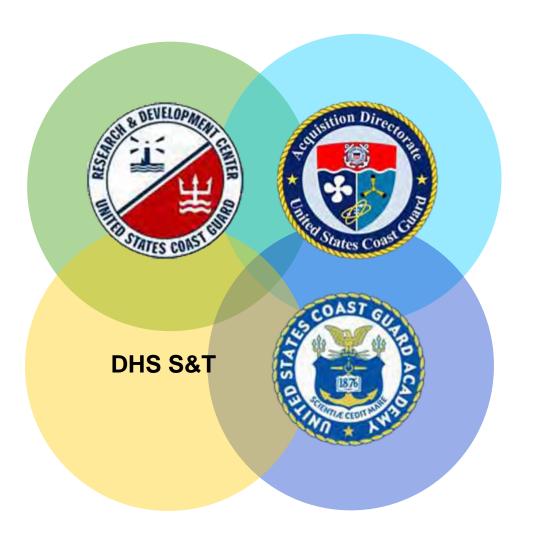


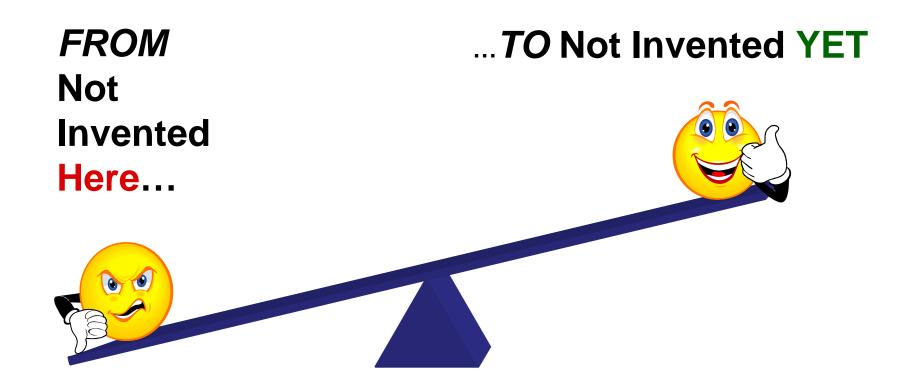
New brown-water Navy?

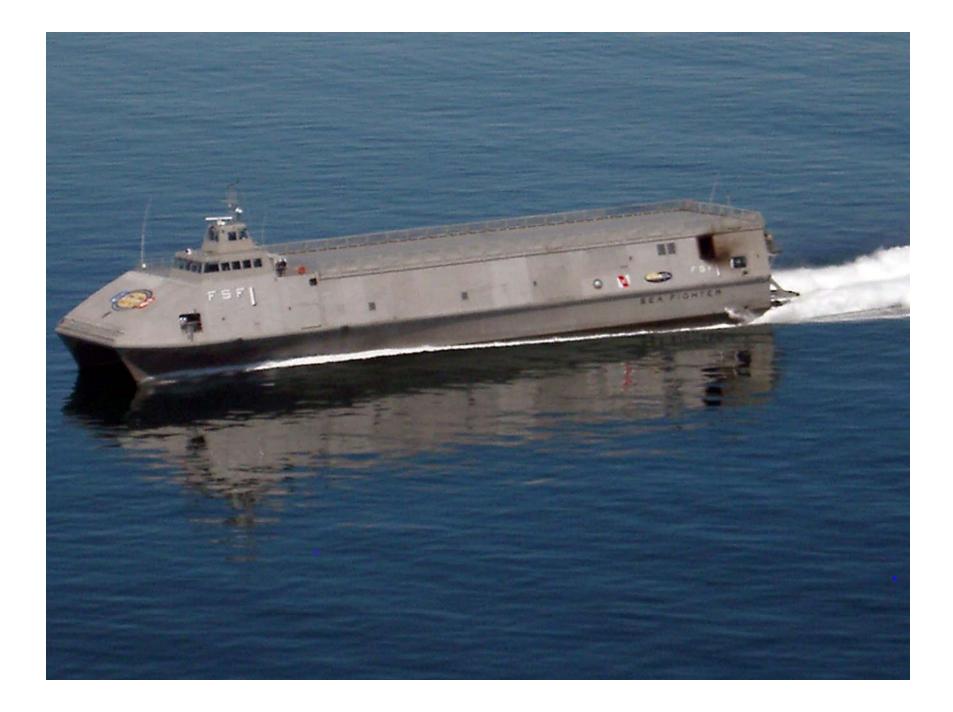


MC1 GEORGE LABIDOU/NAVY

"The competition between Littoral Combat Ship designs continues."





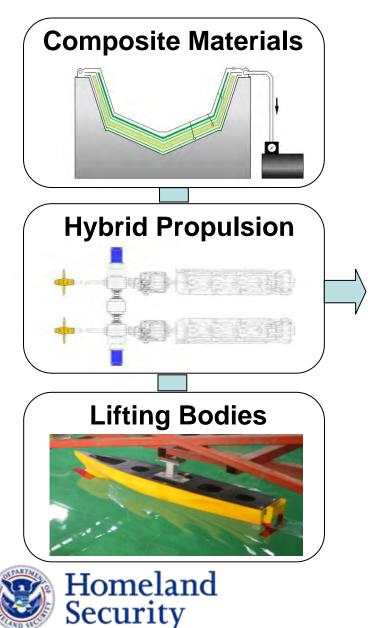


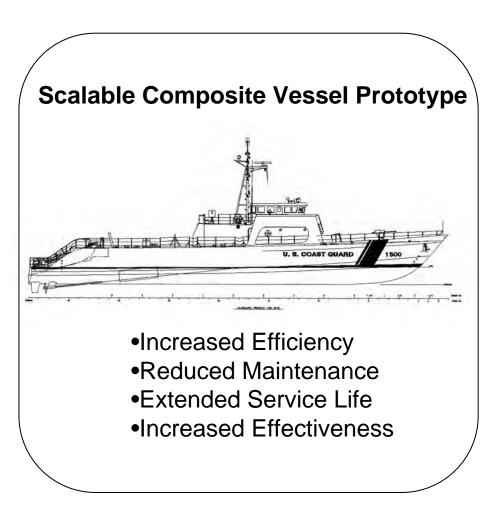






Future Patrol Boat Technologies







FROM SCIENCE...SECURITY

Explosives

Chemical/Biological

Command, Control, & Interoperability







Borders/Maritime

Human Factors

Infrastructure/Geophysical







FROM TECHNOLOGY...TRUST

Back-Up Slides





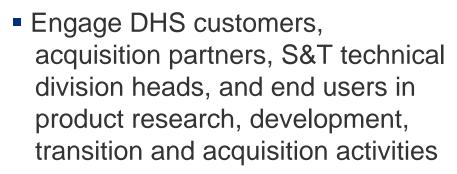
Product Transition Portfolio

Enabling Capabilities, Supporting Mission Critical Needs of DHS



Integrated Product Teams (IPTs)

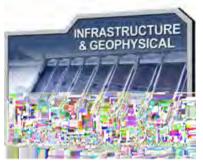
 11 Capstone IPTs form the centerpiece of the S&T's customer-driven approach to product transition



 Identify our customers' needs and enable and transition near-term capabilities for addressing them











Innovation Portfolio

High Risk, High Gain, Game Changers for Leap-Ahead Results



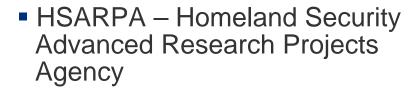
BIOLOGICAL













- "Homeworks" 1% of budget highest risk, highest pay-off
- Small Business Innovation Research program

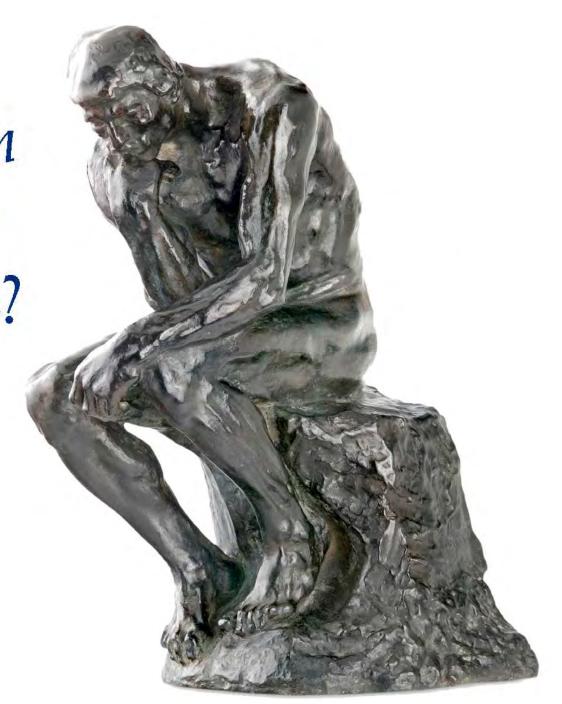








Are You Suffering from Not Invented Yet Syndrome?



Hurricane and Storm Surge Mitigation





Research Program Objectives:

- Produce methods that minimize the damage potential and threat to human safety associated with storm surge and wave events
- Provide guidance on and demonstrate surge and wave attenuation techniques on both the regional and local scale
- Develop improved tools and application approaches that enable better disaster preparedness, planning, and risk management.



Hurricane and Storm Surge Mitigation





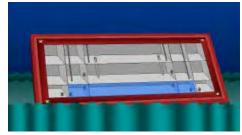
Surge and wave reduction at the regional scale using natural landscape features to reduce and redistribute surge. Develop guidance on:

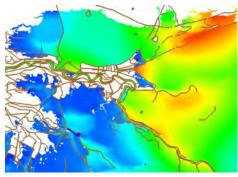
- Landscape planning and utilizing engineered structures in combination with wetlands, barrier islands, lakes and other natural features for maximum surge and wave reduction benefit.
- Vegetation cover with greatest surge reduction potential and assess survivability of various types to determine possible range of application



Hurricane and Storm Surge Mitigation







Surge and wave interdiction at the local scale using innovative engineered structures placed in a strategic location (i.e. navigation channel, river, or other natural constriction) to reduce storm surge from entering vulnerable areas.

Inflatable of water filled schemes for rapid deployment

Reduce risk through improved tools and applications that enable better disaster preparedness, planning, and risk management

- Advance numerical modeling capabilities to predict surge, waves, flooding
- Surge interdiction decision support system



Plumbing the ocean depths for approaches to mitigating the impacts of hurricanes...







Future Attribute Screening Technology Mobile Module (FAST M2)

Office of Innovation - Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions



Systems

- Queue management
- Behavioral profiling
- Rapid risk assessment
- Screening methodologies

Operational Characteristics

- •Discover screening methods for intent
- Privacy protection for all participants
- •Simple to operate and use

Functions

- Identity verification
- Attribute measurement
- Risk determination
- Behavior focused screening



Scalable Composite Vessel Prototype (SCVP)

Project Description:

~150' Scalable Composite Vessel Prototype

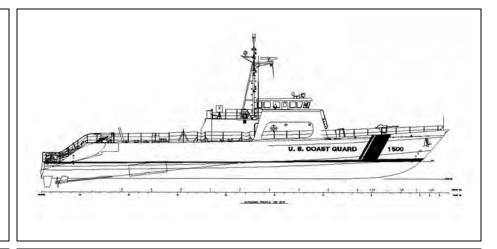
30+kts Stern Launched 7m RHIB

25mm Gun 5+ day endurance

Advanced Composite Construction

Goals:

- •Mitigate production risk of monolithic adv. composite hull
- Develop and certify production procedures / cost data
- •Demonstrate emerging stability/propulsion technologies
- Optimization of stern launch and recovery design
- Potential for immediate transition into FRC production line



Technical Information and Challenges:

Advanced composite production process overcomes many of the past drawbacks of composite ship construction (inconsistent material properties, high material waste, long production time, environmental hazards) but, advanced process has yet to be developed/demonstrated on this scale.

Provider:

Competitive BAA

Payoff:

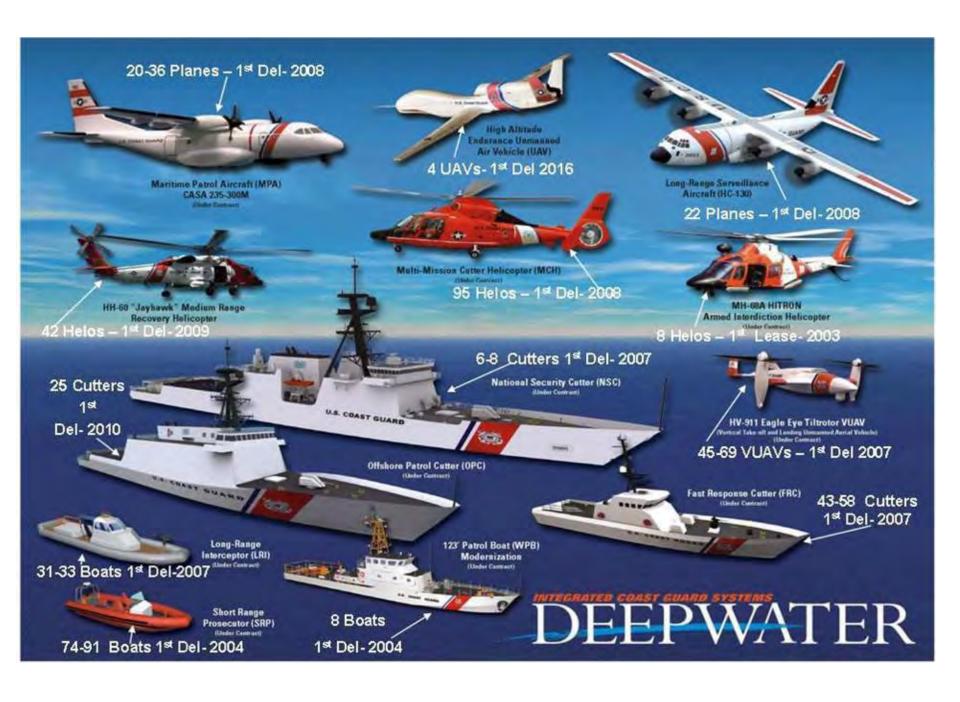
- Strength/Weight/Durability: Extremely high strength to weight ratio. Advanced process provides consistent material properties and high durability.
- Reduced Life-cycle Costs: No corrosion. Reduced cost/manpower for dry-docking and preservation.
- Reduced Production Cost: Re-usable mold accelerates series production and could yield reduced unit cost.

Intended Customer for transition:

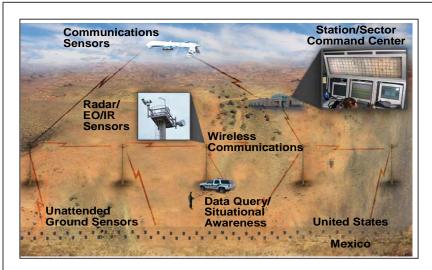
US Coast Guard

_	FY08	FY09	FY10
Funding (\$M) DHS (S&T) USCG	\$8 \$8	\$8 \$8	\$0 \$0
Deliverables/Demos -			•





BorderWatch



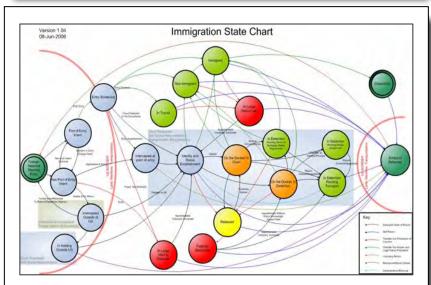
Border Net







Sensor/Data Fusion and Decision Aids



Secure Border Initiative (SBI) Systems Engineering and Modeling & Simulation

USCG Innovation Expo Innovations in Government Panel

DHS Science and Technology Innovation Portfolio Overview

Rolf Dietrich
Deputy Director of Innovation/HSARPA
Director of Homeworks
Science and Technology Directorate



DHS S&T Investment Portfolio

Balance of Risk, Cost, Impact, and Time to Delivery

Product Transition (0-3 yrs)

- Focused on delivering near-term products/enhancements to acquisition
- Customer IPT controlled
- Cost, schedule, capability metrics

Basic Research (>8 yrs)

- Enables future paradigm changes
- University fundamental research
- Gov't lab discovery and invention

Innovative Capabilities (1-5 yrs)

- High-risk/High payoff
- "Game changer/Leap ahead"
- Prototype, Test and Deploy
- HSARPA

Other (0-8+ yrs)

- Test & Evaluation and Standards
- Laboratory Operations & Construction
- Required by Administration (HSPDs)
- Congressional direction/law

Customer Focused, Output Oriented



Homeland Security Act of 2002

HSARPA shall....

"Support basic and applied homeland Security research to promote revolutionary changes in technologies; advance the development, testing and evaluation, and deployment of critical homeland security technologies; and accelerate the prototyping and deployment of technologies that would address homeland security vulnerabilities"



(FORTUNE COOKIE)



HIPS and HITS

Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions (HIPS), which are designed to deliver prototype-level demonstrations of game-changing technologies in two to five years. These projects are moderate to high risk, with high payoff

High Impact Technology Solutions (HITS), which are designed to provide proof-of-concept answers within one to three years that could result in high-payoff technology breakthroughs. These projects have considerable risk of failure, however they also offer the potential for significant gains in capability



Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions (HIPS)

Explosives	Chem/Bio	Command, Control & Interoperability	Borders/ Maritime	Human Factors	Infrastructure/ Geophysical
Project Chloe- High altitude aerial platform existing above civil aviation Counter-MANPADS SENSIT — System to identify numerous liquids in baggage IED Defeat / APE VBIED Defeat — Detection/prevention and mitigation technologies to counter IEDs		SCOPE (Scalable Common Operational Picture Experiment) – Leverages Global Observer JCTD	Scalable Composite Vessel Prototype (SCVP) — Lightweight, composite material with high speed hull SAFECON — 90 second container screening device	FAST M2 (Future Attribute Screening Technology Mobile Module) – Relocatable Lab capable of testing for behavioral/ physiological cues of "hostile intent" Double or triple wide trailer tested at various sites around the country	Resilient Electric Grid – System that will prevent cascading effects of power surge on electrical grids Levee Strengthening and Rapid Repair - rapidly stop a breach in a levee Storm Surge and Hurricane Mitigation

High Impact Technology Solutions (HITS)

Real Time Bio Detection and Identify Cell-All - Ubiquitous Chem/Bio/agent detector Chem/Bio/agent detector Chem/Bio/agent detector Cell-All - Inter-operative and inexpensive handheld radios First Net - First Responder Relay Eliable Relay Link Cell-All - Ubiquitous Chem/Bio/agent detector First Net - First Responder Relay Eliable Relay Link Cell-All - Ubiquitous Chem/Bio/agent detector Chem/Bio/agent inter-operative and inexpensive handheld radios Cell-All - Inter-operative and inexpensive handheld radios Change Detection for Critical Infrastructure Change Detection that can identity fraudulent docs Leverage USSS system Biometric Detector - High proficiency small biometric scanner Change Detection for Critical Infrastructure Change Detection for Critical Infrastructure Change Detection for Critical Infrastructure Biometric Detector - High proficiency system Biometric Detector - High proficiency system Change Detection for Critical Infrastructure Change Detection for					<u> </u>
	Detection and Identify Cell-All - Ubiquitous Chem/Bio/agent	First Responder Reliable Relay Link Phone Home – Inter-operative and inexpensive hand-	Ability to detect, identify, and confirm illegal and clandestine underground border structures	Validator –High proficiency scanner that can identity fraudulent docs Leverage USSS system Biometric Detector – High proficiency small biometric	Surveillance/ Change Detection for Critical Infrastructure Resilient Tunnel— Tunnel Protection/Blast

DHS SBIR Program

- Increases participation of innovative and creative small businesses in Federal research and development programs
- Challenges small businesses to bring innovative homeland security solutions to reality
- Focuses on near-term commercialization and delivery of operational prototypes
- Over 324 contracts awarded
- Funded by S&T Directorate and DNDO
- Implemented Cost Match to motivate commercialization









www.hsarpabaa.com

For S&T Broad Agency Announcements and more

www.sbir.dhs.gov

For SBIR solicitation information

FedBizOpps.gov

Federal Business Opportunities

S&T-Innovation@dhs.gov

To contact S&T innovation





Homeland Security







Sharing AIS Data

Maritime Administration Efforts

Owen Doherty

Director, Office of Security



Reasons to Share AIS



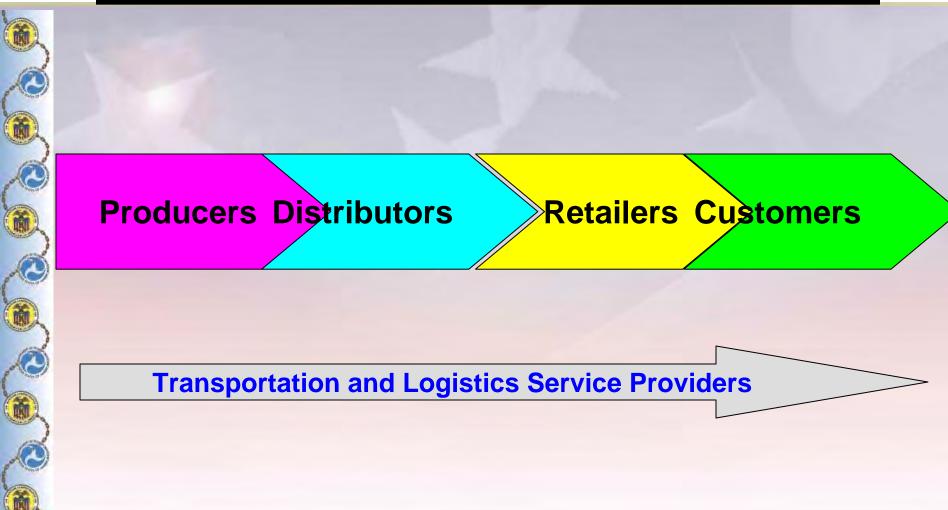


- Safety
- Security
- Environment
- Commercial Mobility
- National Security

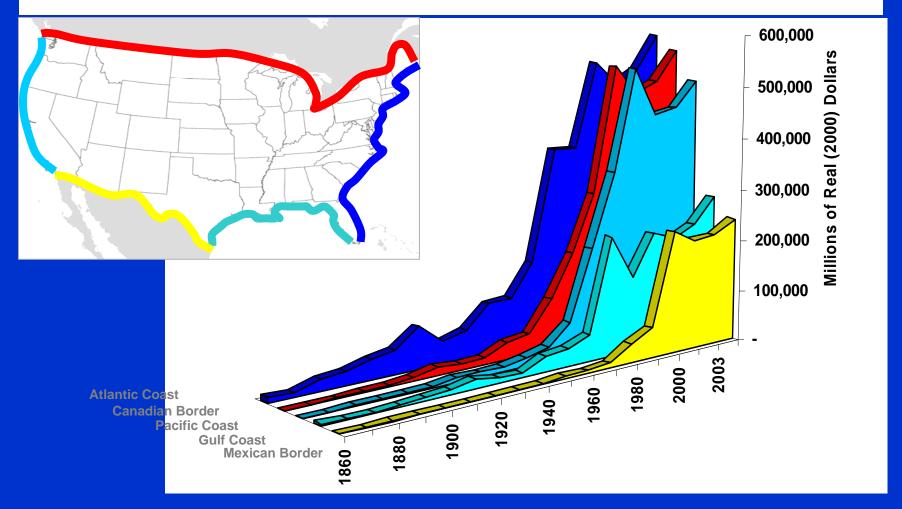


Global Supply Chain Components





Trade Growth, 1860 to 2005



The value of U.S. trade—measured in constant dollars by coast and land border—has grown rapidly over the last 30 years

Dramatic increases in projected freight demand 15,835 Seattle 4,478 NY/NJ Tacoma 5,566 1,809 2,043^{3,382} Virginia 6,639 **Oakland** 1,860 13,101 Charleston 9,420 (TEUs in 6,165 thousands) 1,437 2004 1,662 LA/LB 2020 **Houston**

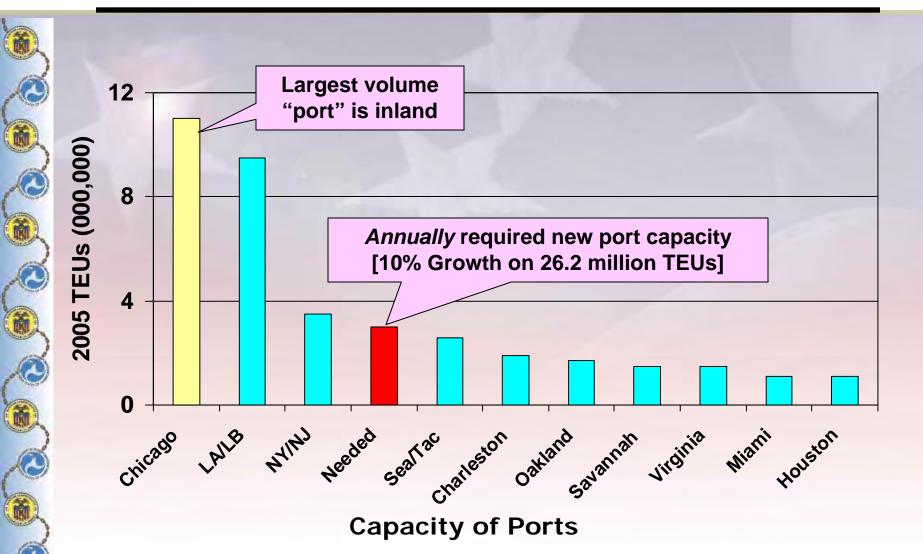
Savannah

* Forecast figures are based on an unconstrained 10-year linear regression, and do not reflect the expected capacity of each port in 2020.



Impact of Global Trade on Major Ports of the United States







Supply Chain Security and Productivity





Integrated System

Transparency

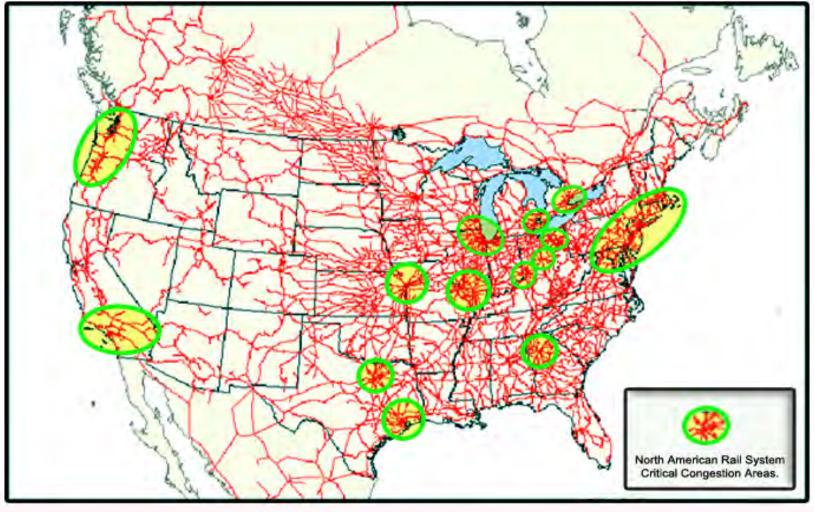
Accountability



North American Rail Network





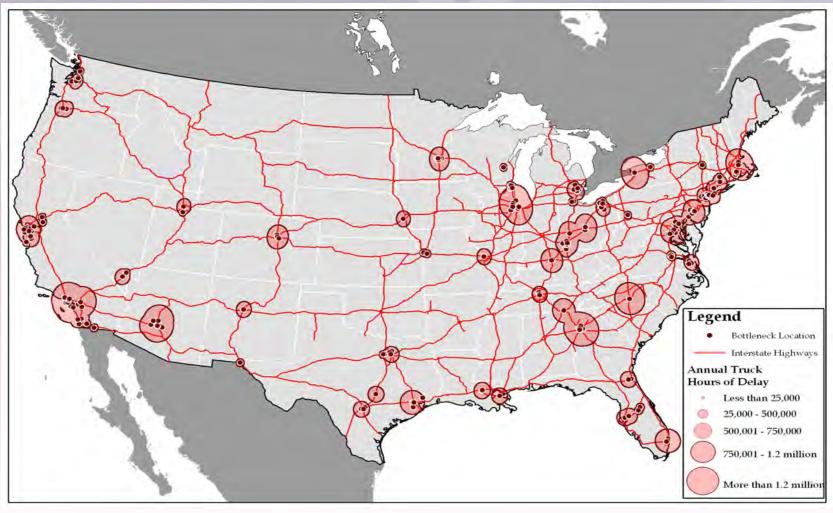




Major Freight Truck Bottlenecks



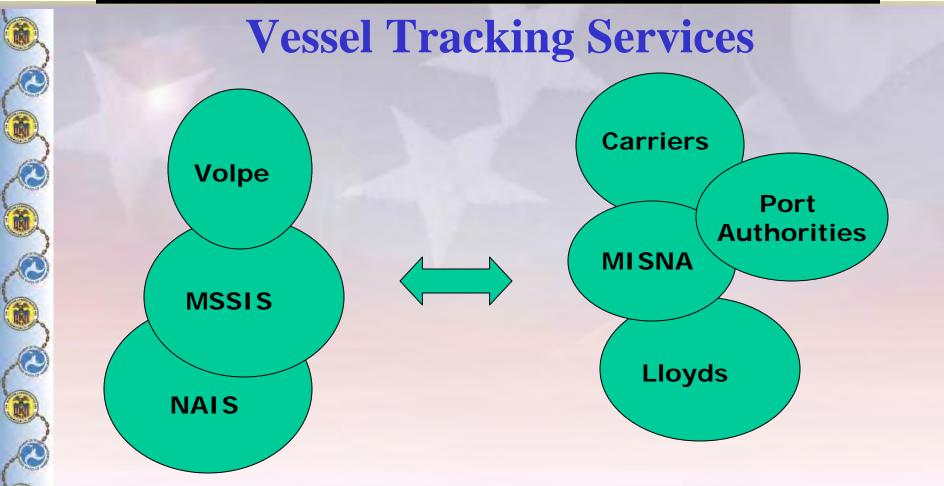






Government-Industry Partnership





Ready Reserve Force **Hurricane KATRINA** relief



Auxiliary Crane Ship SS Equality State

Act as mobile port crane ship 30-120 ton cranes.

20' containers: 655



Auxiliary Crane Ship

SS Diamond State Act as mobile port crane ship 30-120 ton cranes.

20' containers: 655



ROLL-ON / ROLL-OFF

Cape Kennedy & Cape Knox Command Post/Rolling stock/ Power generating capable



School ship

TS State of Maine Relief worker Cap: 236



School Ship

TS Empire State Relief worker Cap: 625



School Ship

TS Sirius Relief worker Cap: 151 Helo Capable



Aviation Support Ship

SS Wright Relief worker Cap. 315 Helo Capable; Large water production capable; 300-20' containers



Questions





Owen Doherty
Maritime Administration
owen.doherty@dot.gov

UNCLASSIFIED

Global Innovation and Strategy Center





USSTRATCOM GISC

<u>Mission</u>

Provide unique global strategies, timely courses of action and new operational tools and analyses in support of the United States Strategic Command mission set

Vision

To be the recognized leader throughout USSTRATCOM and the DoD at bringing innovative solution to bear against tough, 21st century challenges

GISC Focus Areas

- Space
- Cyber
- Deterrence
- Data Fusion
- Persistent ISR

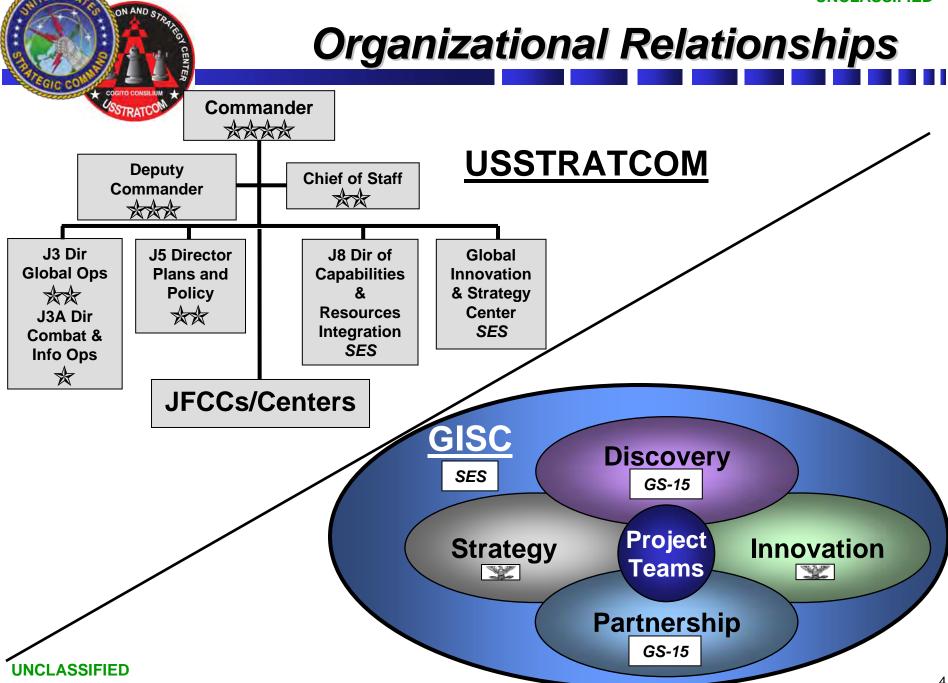






Why a GISC?

- Our adversaries do not distinguish between America's military, commercial and civilian interests
- America's strength lay in its ability to <u>leverage the Nation's</u> <u>diverse experiences and intellect</u>
- "We can both learn from and help others through a <u>proactive outreach program to nontraditional partners</u>.
 Academia, industry, think tanks, and a host of other organizations possess a wide-range of expertise and insights invaluable to finding solutions to our most pressing problems." ~ General Pace





GISC Process



Technologies

Advocacy Positions

Data Fusion Tools

Innovation

Partnership

Strategy

Transition Warfighter

Recommended **Solutions**

Connections















Pan Sahel Communications

Jan-Apr 2007 Intern Project

The Challenge: Identify communications channels in Africa focusing on Mauritania, Mali, Niger, and Chad

Focus:

- Evaluated recorded audio, radio, participatory communication, billboards, film, mobile phones, internet, digital media
- Rated methods based on access, feasibility, entertainment value, credibility, vulnerability to censorship

Status:

- Provided 11 actionable recommendations
- 100-page final report widely disseminated to DoD, DoS, and the Private Sector

Current Projects:

- Space Debris Mitigation
- Tunnel Detection Technology





Takeaways

- Focused on the warfighter's challenges
- Leverage the power of partnership
- Lean, agile, responsive and results-oriented



Identify - Swarm - Solve





Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (PEO C4I)

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)

Oct, 2007 Andy Farrar U.S. Navy PEO C4I Andy.Farrar@navy.mil

Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited (Sep 2007)









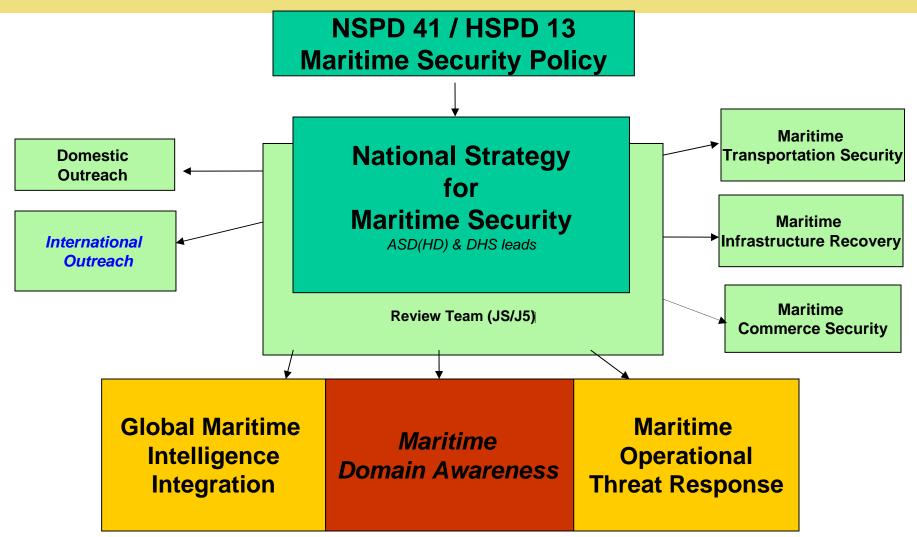








Maritime Domain Awareness Strategic Concept





MDA Defined

- Maritime Domain Awareness is the effective understanding of anything associated with the global maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States.
 - -- National Strategy for Maritime Security
- "No one nation has the resources required to provide safety and security throughout the entire maritime domain. Increasingly, governments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and the private sector will form partnerships of common interest to counter these emerging threats"
 - -- A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower



MDA Requirements

- Persistently Monitor in the global maritime domain:
 - Vessels and Craft
 - Cargo
 - Vessel crews and passengers
 - All identified areas of interest
- Access and maintain data on vessels, facilities and infrastructure
- Collect, fuse, analyze and disseminate information to decision makers to facilitate effective understanding
- Access, develop and maintain data on MDA-related mission performance

Source: National Plan to Achieve Maritime Domain Awareness



DON/DOD MDA Acquisition



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

May 17, 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
ACTING DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH,

DEVELOPMENT & ACQUISITION)
DIRECTOR, NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

SUBJECT: Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) Capability

For the past several months, we have been discapability. At the beginning of April, DPNAV and task of developing a plan. In doing so, Navy staffs a interested departments and agencies within the U.S. discussions with the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, others, I believe that the Department of the Navy is neutring, operational MDA Capability.

As we set about this task, it will be important Presidential Directive 41 (NSFD-41) establishes the o security, and protecting our interests, in the Maritime that "Maritime Domain Awareness" effects be under

> "to develop an enhanced capability to identify early and as distant from our shores as possibl surveillance, observation, and navigation syst picture accessible throughout the United State

As the NSPD makes clear, MDA is an issue v plan, therefore, is to distill MDA down into actionable everything at once, our focus will be on creating a fithe most immediate threats/issues faced by the Unite do so across a well-defined, geographically-limited a

Because of pressing operational needs, we has will provide capability to the CENTCOM and PACO as the US Coast Guard, JAAT-West, and select Port friendly and allied nations. This first spiral will achi han August, 2008. Subsequent spirals of effects will Seaboard of the United States, to the Caribbean, and friendly nations in Africa), and will add additional fir

The 30 April MDA plan, developed by the OI wide range of improvements at the tactical and opera and use of afloat maritime data and for Maritime Op Further, there will be significant enhancements at the



Record, as agreeptive:

The enhant MIAA pairs held in facesses on your shoets. Addisonable, MIAA does not the endianged. Faces, and suddiness persons to day agreement and suddiness persons to the agreement and agreement of record, Just Capabillo, administration and record, Just Capabillo, administration and activity. Conference of the doctor Capabilloss that expense to Searching and activities and activities and activities.

The MDA protection application in shall see that processes in accordance with SECAAV Institution 1980. Life May 12, 20th, in earth or agrain appearant closest. As such, a function to establish an MDA is which shall enough, in unassess, the following streck-policy and exploration of contaming mis managers in the process of the proteading is a process declaration of patients and in a proteading is a process of the proc

To express the implementation of the MDA production of applicable law red regulation, the following

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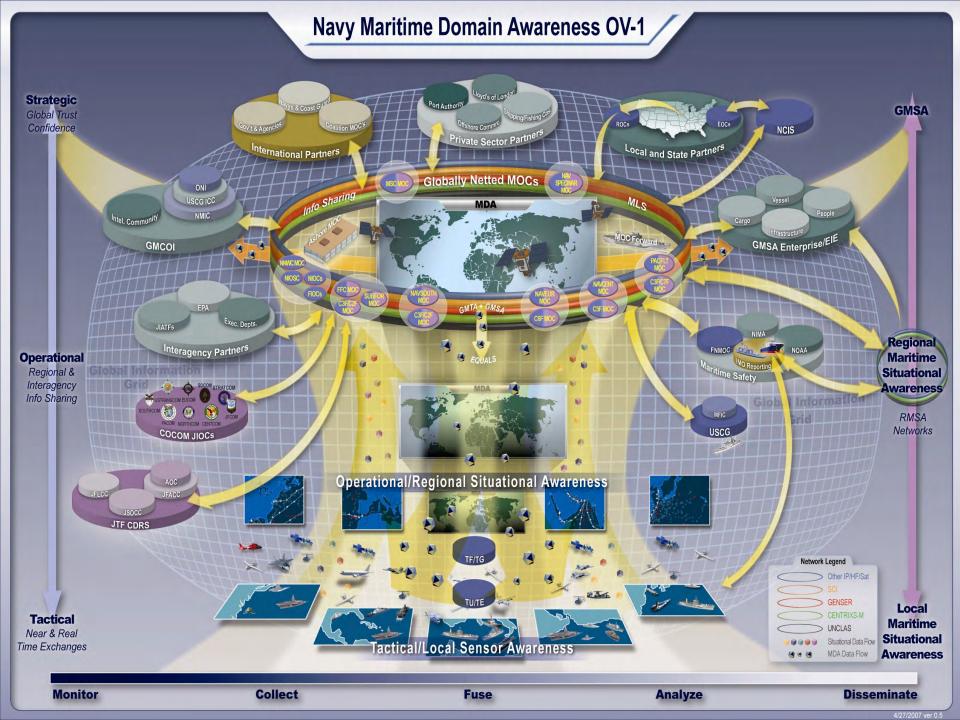
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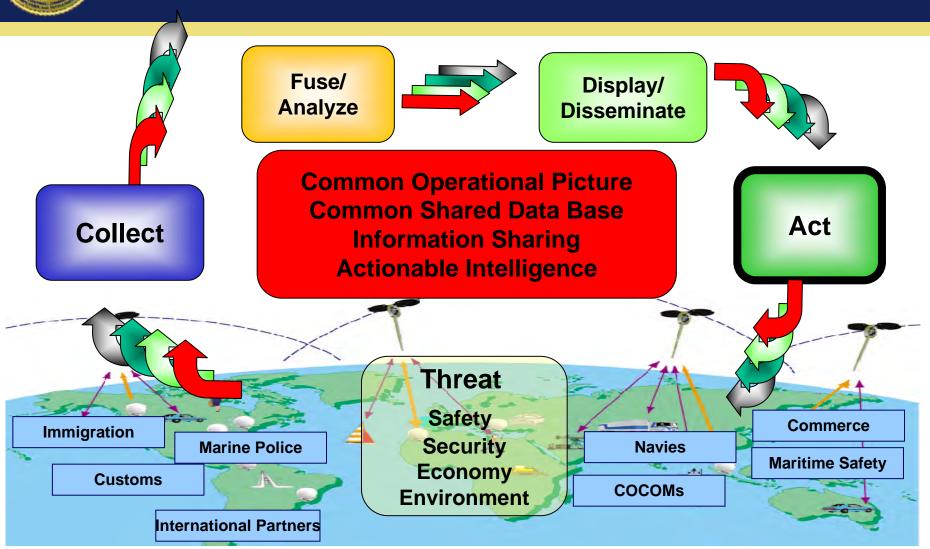
OSD 10918-07

- 17 May 07 SECNAV memo laid out objectives for expeditiously fielding a prototype MDA capability
- 13 July 07 ASN RDA ADM established PEO C4I as MDA Acquisition Lead
- 03 August 07 SECNAV identified as MDA EA for DOD





The MDA Concept



Source: NORTHCOM



MDA Capabilities

- Collect, Fuse, and Monitor/Visualize
 - Vessels, Cargo, People, and Infrastructure
- Analyze
 - Detect anomalies, trends, and patterns
 - Predict behaviors
- Identify threats to the U.S., U.S. forces overseas, or U.S. partners and Allies
- Identify illegal activities
- Collaborate across departments, agencies, coalition and non-traditional partners
 - Collect & Disseminate data from & to the tactical edge
 - Across and at multiple security domains



Spiral 1 Prototype Goals

- Establish foundation for lasting MDA capability
- Leverage ongoing JCTDs, RTTs, and RDCs
 - Technology maturity is critical
- Use technologies ready for Fleet introduction
- Deploy a select set of MDA capabilities to a limited number of locations
 - CENTCOM & PACOM AORs
 - Interagency Partners
 - Domestic and international port data
- Share data with international strategic partners
- Share data with additional interagency partners
 - USCG, NORTHCOM(*CMA feed), JIATF-W
- Achieve IOC by August 2008

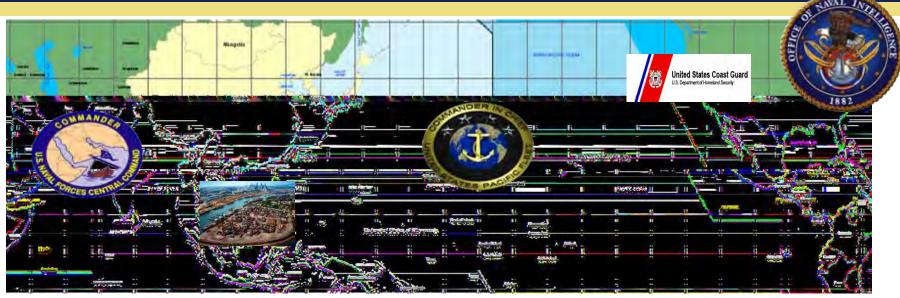


Spiral 1 Capabilities

- Enhanced Vessel Tracking
- Initial situational monitoring and threat detection
 - Automated monitoring, anomaly detection, and alerting
- Enhanced Extended Maritime Intercept Operations (E-MIO)
- Enhanced sharing of port and coastal data
- Broad collaboration and data sharing capabilities between analyst and agencies, as well as with coalition and non-government organizations
 - CENTRIXS
 - Geospatial visualization tools
 - Collaborative tools Google, NCES, etc



Spiral 1 Capabilities/Nodes



NAVCENT, MIFC-PAC and PACFLT (C3F/C7F*)

- Limited Anomaly Detection
- Vessel Tracking
- Initial Threat Assessment
- Regional Maritime Data Archives
- Non-Navy Maritime Data Access
- Maritime Data Archives
- Collaborative Toolset

Initial AOR Deployers

- Automated Afloat Maritime Data Collection (E-MIO)
- Improved wireless transmission of Biometric data
- Collaborative toolset
- AIS, GCCS-M, HF-IP, SNR

U.S. Port Data - San Diego

- Integrated port transit & sensor data
- Collaborative toolset

NCIS Field Sites

- MTAC data fusion-analysis
- Expanded Regional SMEs
- Collaborative toolset

International Partners

- Collaborative tool set
- Port transit data
- Coastal AIS data*

JIATF-W

- Regional Maritime and Law Enforcement Data Archives
- Expanded Regional SMEs
- Collaborative Toolset



NMIC/ONI

- Global Maritime Data Archives
- Limited Anomaly Detection
- Vessel Tracking and Threat Assessment
- Non-Navy Maritime Data Access
- Collaborative Toolset
- Integrated EMIO data capture and distribution



* some locations will use remote access



Questions



Backup



Acronyms

AIS – Automatic Identification System

BTR - Below Threshold Request

CAS - Collaboration At Sea

CENTRIX-M - Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System for the Maritime Environment (CENTRIXS-M)

CFT - Cross Functional Team

CMA – Comprehensive Maritime Awareness

COP - Common Operational Picture

DT - Developmental Testing

E2E - End-to-End

E-MIO – Expanded - Maritime Interdiction Operations

FASTC2 AP – Fast Connectivity for Coalition Agents Program

FDCE – Federated Development & Certification Environment

GCCS-M – Global Command and Control System, Maritime

GCCS-I3 – GCCS Integrated Imagery & Intelligence

GMSA – Global Maritime Situational Awareness

IOC - Initial Operating Capability

JCTD – Joint Capability Technology Demonstration

JIATF – Joint Inter-Agency Task Force

JTAA - Joint Test Asset Activity

MAGNET – Maritime Awareness Global Network

MASS - MDA AIS Sensor Server

MDA – Maritime Domain Awareness

MHQ/MOCs – Maritime Headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers

MIO - Maritime Interdiction Operations

ONI – Office of Naval Intelligence

POR - Program of Record

QRA - Quick Reaction Assessment

RTT – Rapid Technology Transition

RDC - Rapid Development Capability

SCC-J - Sector Command Center-Joint

SIMEX - Simulation Exercise

SMS – Sensor Management System

SSAA - System Security Authorization Agreement

TAANDEM – Track Assessment and Anomaly Detection Maritime

TTP – Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

TW 08 - Trident Warrior 08



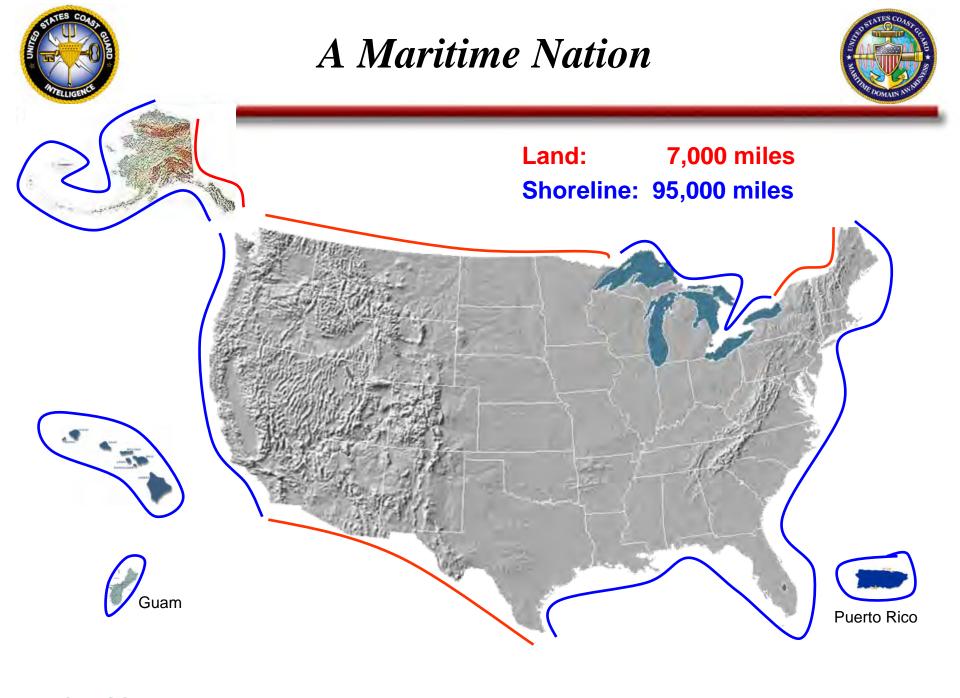
MDA Day 2007, New Orleans



Maritime Domain Awareness

National ConOps

D. A. Goward
Director, Maritime Domain Awareness
Program Integration, United States Coast Guard





A Maritime Nation







A Maritime Nation



- 95% of U.S. foreign trade
- 8,000 foreign vsls, 50,000 port calls/yr
- \$800 Billion in freight per year
- 361 commercial ports
- 186 Million passengers per year







- 17 Million recreational vsls
- 70% of population is coastal
- Key Infrastructure & Services





A Maritime Nation







Why MDA is Essential



Value of transparency

Deter, Detect, Prevent, Respond

All Threats/ All Hazards/ All Missions

- Asymmetric Threats
- Safety, Security, Stewardship
- Many Partners

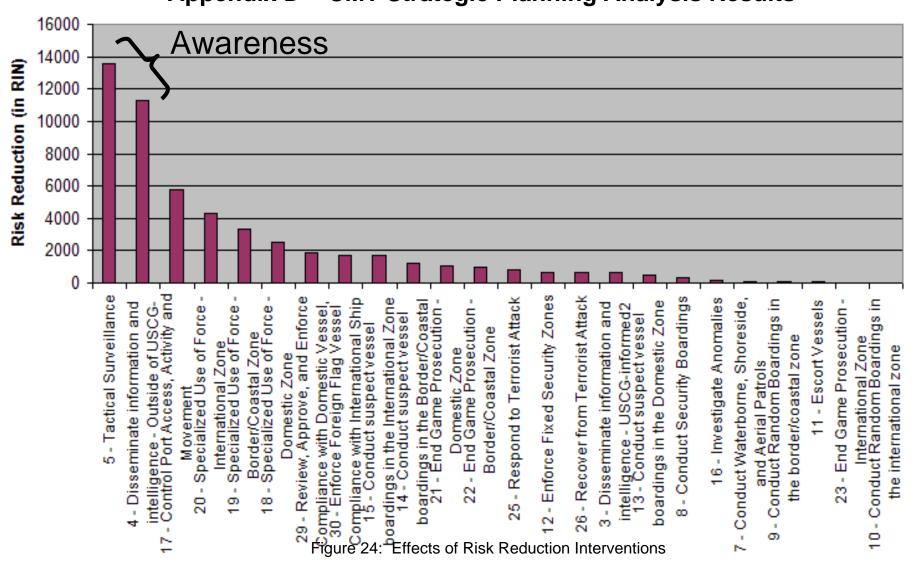
Coalition Warfare/ Unity of Effort



Essentiality of Awareness



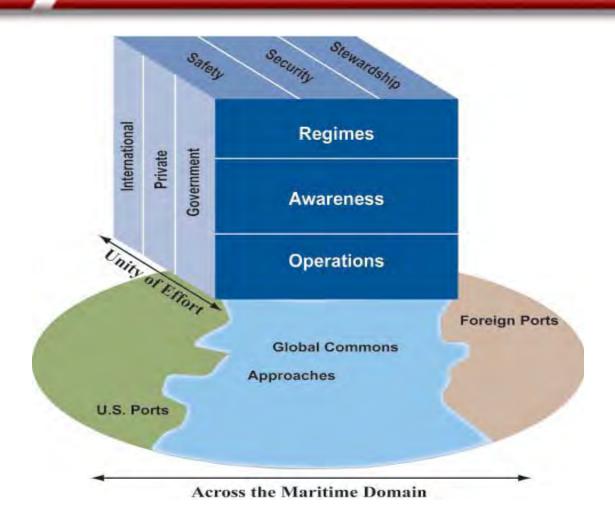
Appendix D – CMT Strategic Planning Analysis Results





Maritime Governance Strategic Triad







MDA Pre-9/11



- 1998 Coast Guard 2020 -- Strategic Plan
- 2000 Special Interest Vessel Program
- 2001 NSC involvement and Interagency MDA TF
- 2001 Maritime Security Strategy and MDA White Papers
- 2001 (Aug) ADM Loy article on MDA



MDA Post-9/11



- 2002 USCG MDA Project Officer
- 2003 Competing USCG Projects
- 2003 USCG MDA PIO & Steering Committee
- 2004 National MDA Summit & Senior Steering Group
- 2005 NSMS & National Plan to Achieve MDA
- 2006 GMII Director, 2007 GMSA Director
- 2007 DoD Executive Agent for MDA (SecNav)



Important Terms & Concepts



- Maritime Domain Awareness
- Global Maritime Intelligence
- Global Maritime Situational Awareness
- Common Operational Picture
- User Defined Operational Picture
- Services Oriented Architecture
- Federal Governance Structure
- Enterprise Hubs



Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)









"...the effective understanding of anything associated with the global Maritime Domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment..."









Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)



MDA = GMI + GMSA

GMI: Global Maritime Intelligence

- Predictive threat warning and cueing
- Response to decision maker requests



Cued Intel, IC Products...

GMSA: Global Maritime Situational Awareness

- Unclassified
- Identify/understand trends
- Anomaly detection
- "Maritime Normal"

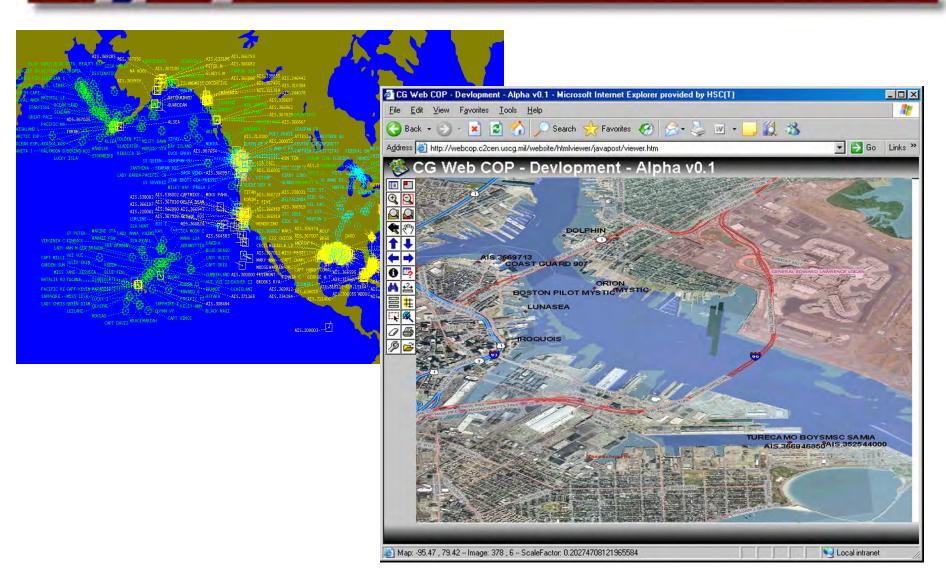


Persistent monitoring, Anomaly Detection...



COP & UDOP







COP vs UDOP



Common Operating Picture

- One picture/view
- Central analysis
- High bandwith
- Point to point sharing
- Difficult to modify

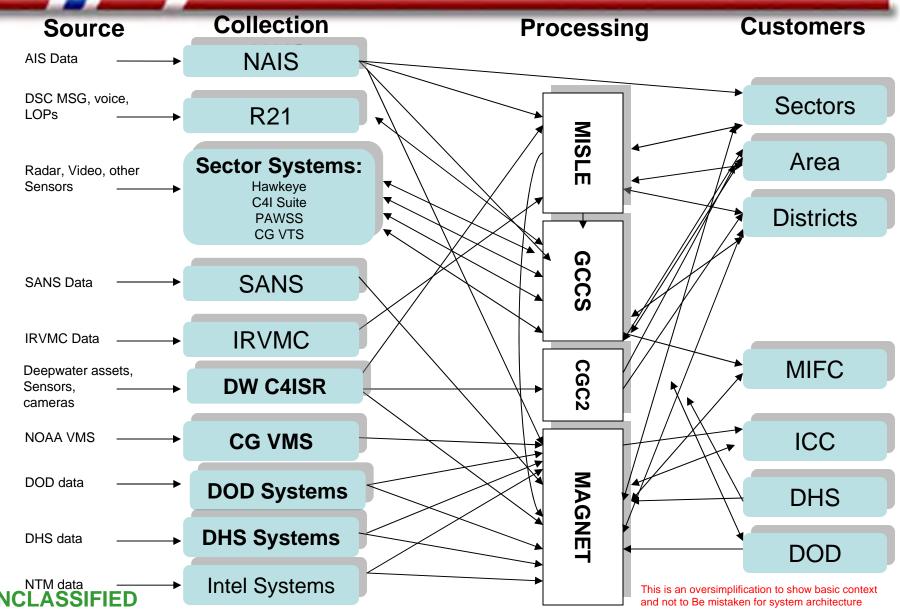
User-Defined Operating Picture

- Standard data, infinite pictures/views
- Access to raw data/Everyone an analyst
- Only needed info transmitted
- Community data sharing
- Easy to add users, applications



Current Point-to-Point Data Sharing

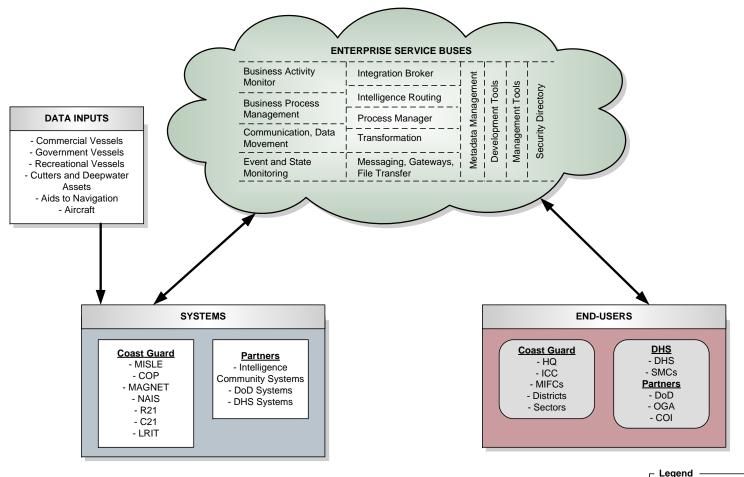






Services Oriented Architecture

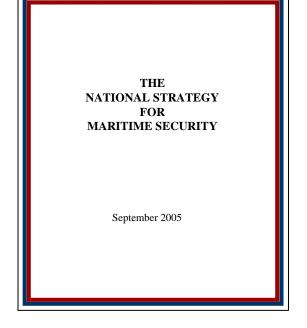






Federal MDA Governance



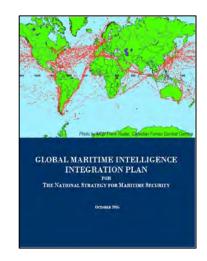


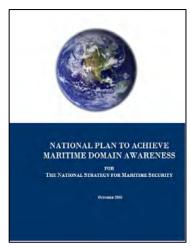


"Maritime Domain Awareness...

a key national security requirement...

requires integrating all-source intelligence, law enforcement information, and open-source data from the public and private sectors...

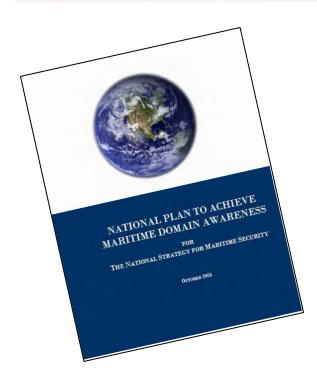






National Plan to Achieve MDA





Goals

- Enhance transparency
- Enable accurate, dynamic and confident decisions and responses
- Freedom of navigation and flow of commerce

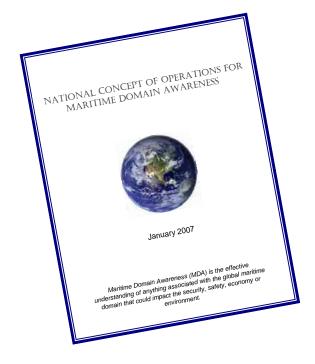
Objectives

- Persistently monitor the global maritime domain
- Access and maintain data on vessels, cargo, facilities, people and infrastructure
- Collect, fuse, analyze, and disseminate information
- Access, develop and maintain MDArelated mission performance data



Concept of Operations for MDA





At a minimum the CONOPS will detail:

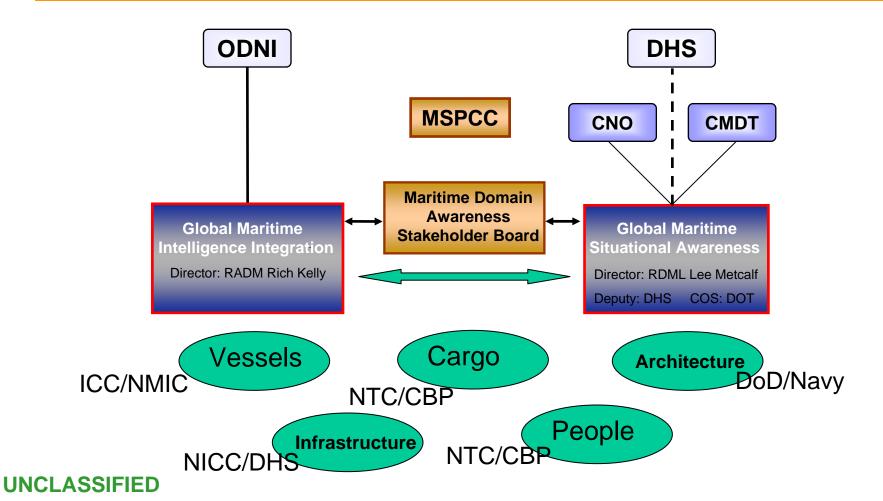
- Interagency Coordination
- Shared Situational Awareness
- Support MOTR
- Integration with GMII



National MDA Structure



A federal, interdepartmental and interagency leadership structure





Enterprise Hubs





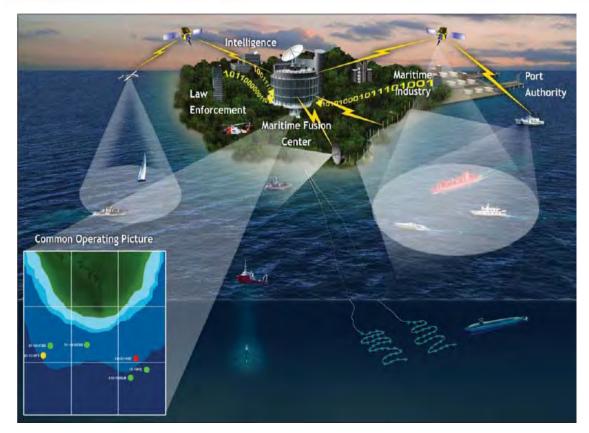
Inventory & Catalog Facilitate Sharing

Coordinate Information Flow Identify Gaps



The Goal – Level 3

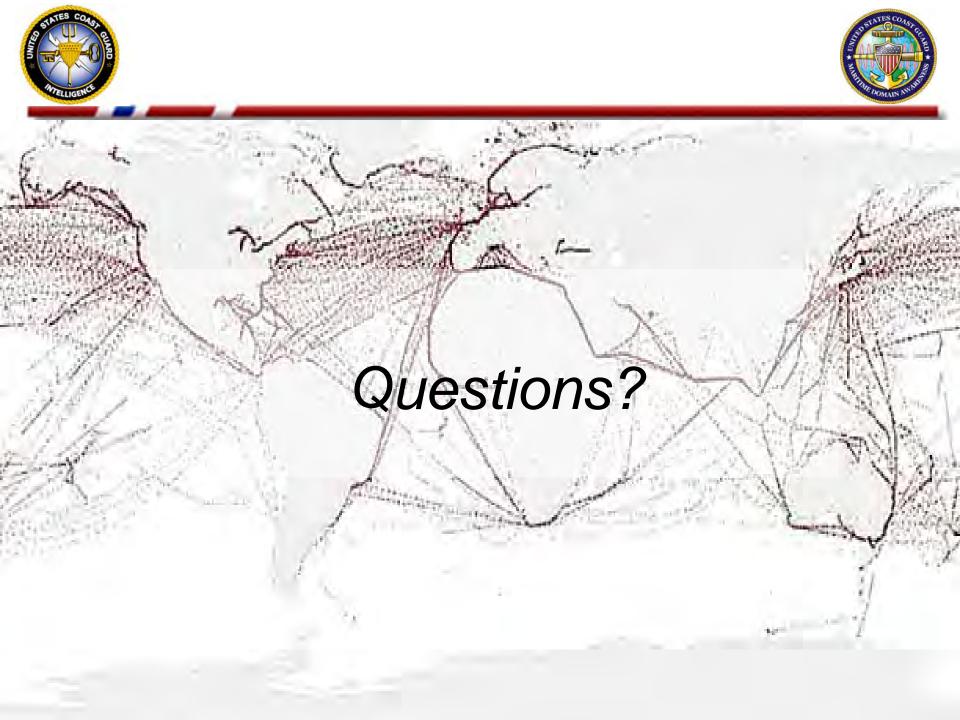




National Maritime Picture

Understand:

- 1. What happened
- 2. What is happening
- 3. What will happen next







TACSAT-2 Target Indicator Experiment (TIE) AIS Payload Overview

2007 Maritime Domain Awareness Forum
29 October 2007

Christopher Huffine
Technical Staff, Code 8120
Naval Research Laboratory
202-404-4272
huffine@nrl.navy.mil



Purpose



- Brief overview of the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) Target Indicator Experiment (TIE) Automated Identification System (AIS) payload
 - TACSAT-2, the host spacecraft
 - Top level architecture
 - AIS receiver attributes
 - Phased array antenna attributes
- Top Level Data Flow
- Brief mention of regulatory and authorities which provided nontechnical challenges
- Some snapshots of TIE data collections
- Way forward

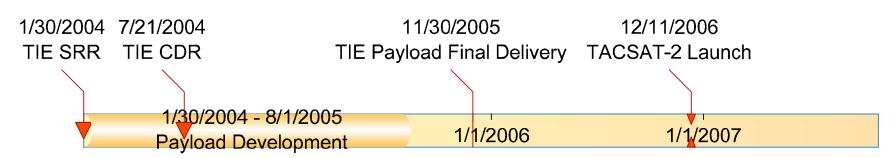


Genesis of AIS on TACSAT for Experimentation



	From Original Space Test
Objectives ←	Program (STP) objectives

- 2) Experiment w/ Space Collection of AIS From Ships for Port Safety & Homeland Defense
- At the time the TIE development opportunity presented itself, the TIE team had just concluded TACSAT-1 development
- Team was looking to take the next logical step in reducing size, weight and power while adding new functionality
- Adding AIS capability to original payload foundation met internal goals for working with software defined radios and demonstrated a measure of effectiveness to emerging requirements (i.e. receiving AIS messages





AIS Receiver Development

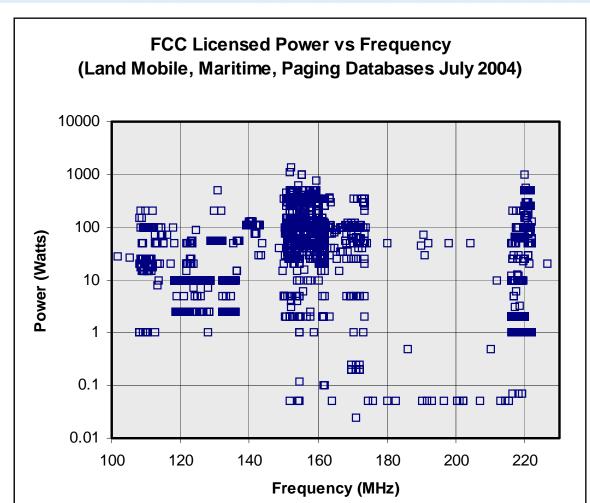


- Receiver itself funded through Office of Naval Research (ONR) and the Copperfield-2 foundation primary through Navy N6 TENCAP funds
- Government, Industry, FFRDC Joint Effort
 - Aeronix, Inc developed the processor card which was "reprogrammed" to demodulate the AIS waveform
 - Aerospace Corp (Dr. Jeff Stocker, Dr. James Hicks) team developed AIS receiver FPGA and processor algorithms and code
 - NRL team developed AIS receiver antennas, beam former, and RF Front End Unit, and provided final integration of components together
 - Environmental testing performed by NRL team for the space platform, as well as for airborne and ground testing
- Extensive (hundreds of flight hours) aircraft testing on various platforms in dense maritime environments
 - Southern CA
 - Mid-Atlantic East Coast (NY, NJ, Philadelphia)
- Receiver designed from the ground up to be built with government-owned intellectual property and without any classified algorithms or proprietary software



AIS Receiver Design and Dynamic Range





- A challenge of the TIE AIS receiver design was to allow it to be useful in a very high dynamic range environments – identical hardware to be used onboard both aircraft and spacecraft
- Maximum signal level
 - -147 dBm range for a 400 km spacecraft
 - -50 dBm or higher for a terrestrial AIS receiver at very close range to the transmitter
- 100+ dB dynamic range is challenging to meet!



Design Trades



- Budgetary limitations but more importantly schedule drove severe design trades which limit performance but enabled meeting other programmatic requirements
- TIE implemented a simple RF Front End with a wide-bandwidth preselection filter
 - Custom designed filter would have provided better selectivity but was not obtainable in the schedule
- Adaptation of TACSAT-1 Copperfield-2 board set limited some receiver performance with some impact on sensitivity and digital filter performance
- A simple demodulator single-bit differential GMSK modulator was designed and utilized
- While a phased-array antenna approach was utilized and implemented, it was a basic design vice a fully-steerable electronic array



TIE AIS Receiver General Attributes



- Designed to provide a platform for AIS signal collection, demodulation, and experimentation
- Software defined radio architecture
 - Digital filtering and cross-correlation functions happen within a field programmable gate array (FPGA) device
 - Demodulation of Gaussian minimum-shift keying (GMSK) waveform occurs within a general purpose processor
 - Output of the AIS receiver is "industry standard" NMEA-0183 message format within a container message format
- Store and forward architecture allows for autonomous data collection and archiving
- Ground processing architecture allows for receipt and processing of the spacecraft data to expose the original NMEA-0183 message format



Areas of AIS Receiver Experimentation



- The payload was specifically designed to be a platform for <u>experimenting</u> with the AIS signal
- Co-channel and/or adjacent channel interference investigations
 - Software-defined nature of the demodulator allows uploading new algorithms
 - Extensive on-board telemetry monitors every step in the demodulation process
 - Phased array antenna provides directivity
- Optimal antenna design experimentation
 - Omni-directional (coverage versus directivity)
 - Phased array for nulling high power emitters
 - Array orientation (wider coverage versus repeat)
- On-board processing and databasing
 - Reducing data rate requirements by filtering-onboard



Phased Array Investigations



- During the initial design, we considered likely problems with cochannel interference from terrestrial sources and maritime sources
 - Self Organizing Time Domain Multiple Access (SOTDMA) networks see limited numbers of nodes around them versus a space node which sees far more
 - Terrestrial sources such as NOAA weather radio and other inchannel sources which are legally licensed but high-powered
- Limited front end filtering
 - Acquisition cost and schedule for a custom-designed filter were a driver
 - Practical challenges when a 4 kHz Doppler-induced error can be expected on the signal as it is received while maintaining narrow-band performance
- Given the "wing"-span of the solar arrays on the host spacecraft, a VHF phased array seemed like a workable area to experiment
 - 10 dB of gain and directivity
 - Reduce the effective instantaneous field of view
 - Spacecraft motion would compensate for limited instaneous view by providing robust coverage



TIE AIS Receiver Software Message Filter Capabilities

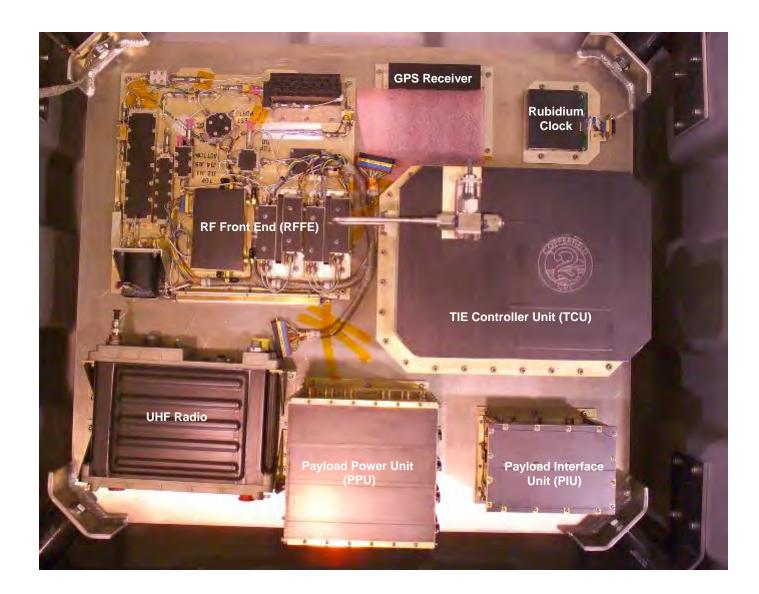


- Two-Channel Receiver
- Live Data Streaming
 - AIS1 and AIS2 Channel Messages Streamed Live in Default Mode
 - All AIS Messages Archived Into Internal Database (Reset at Each Power Cycling)
 - Parametric Data Augments Each Message
 - Time-of-Intercept
 - Additional message characterization
 - Distance from Receiver Platform to Vessel-reported Position can be Calculated
- Live and Archived Data Filtering
 - AIS Messages can be Filtered by one or more of:
 - Message Type (Type 1, 2, or 3 Position Reports; Type 5 Ship Static and Voyage-related Data)
 - MMSI or IMO (regular expression)
 - Navigation Status (regular expression)
 - Cargo Type (regular expression)
 - Latitude and Longitude (Min/Max)
 - Speed-Over-Ground (Min/Max)
 - Time-of-Intercept (Min/Max)



TIE Equipment Suite: Pre-Ship







TACSAT-2 General Attributes





 Launched December 16th, 2006 on a Minotaur-I launch vehicle from Wallops Space Flight Facility, VA

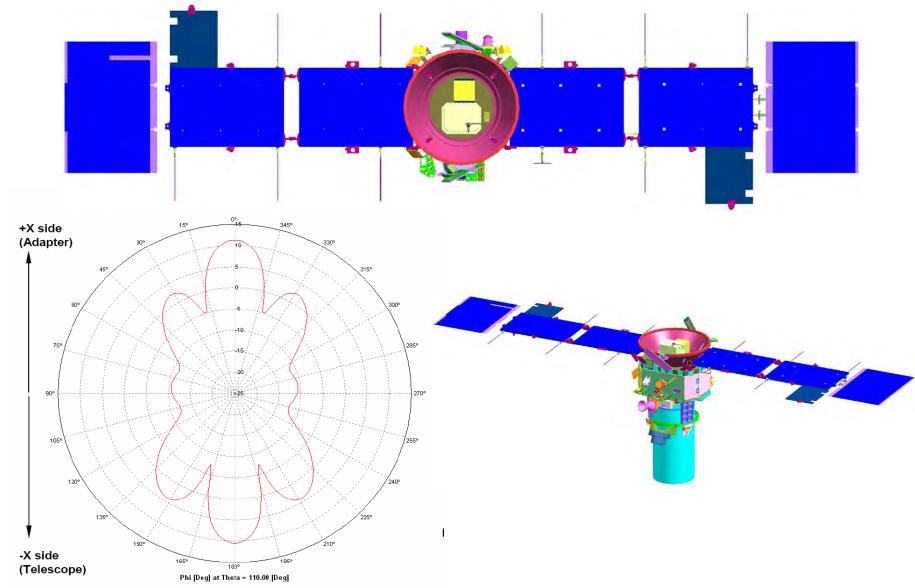
 420 kilometer Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite at about 40 degrees inclination

About ten other experiments
 onboard the spacecraft with
 competing demands for power,
 pointing and downlink bandwidth



TACSAT-2 Spacecraft







Antenna Installation on TS-2 Spacecraft







Close-Up of TIE AIS Antennas Installed on Solar Array Panels

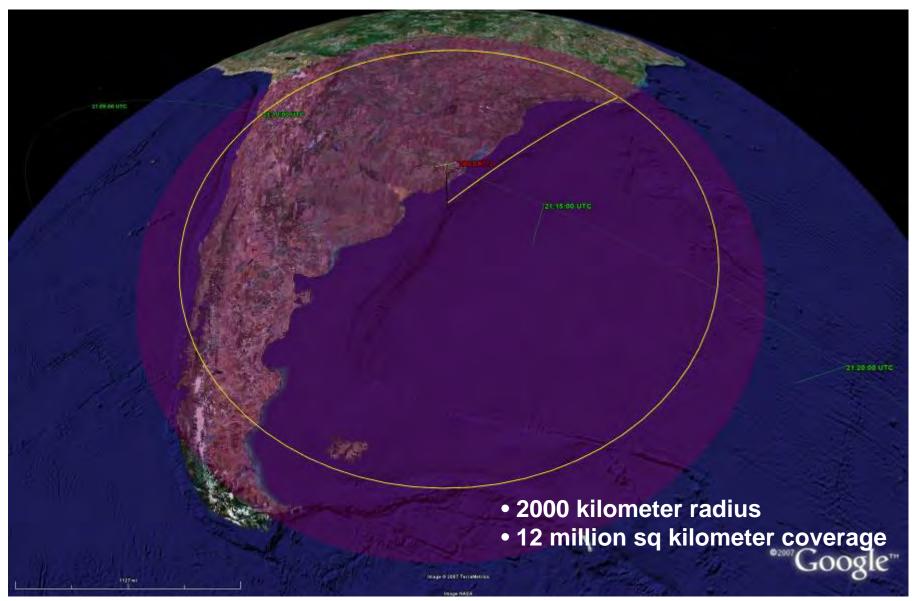






Earth Coverage of TACSAT-2

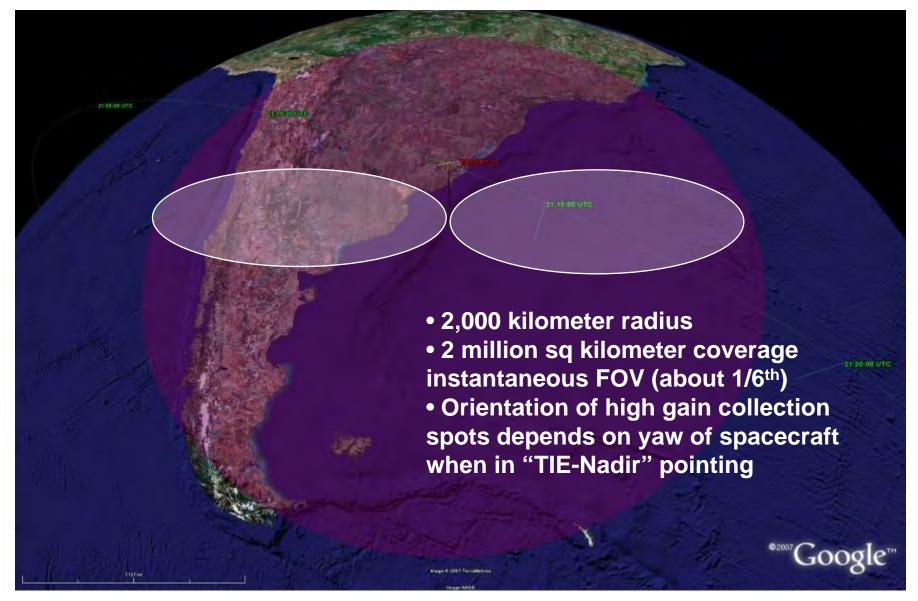






Earth Coverage of TACSAT-2 with Phased Array Antenna Pattern

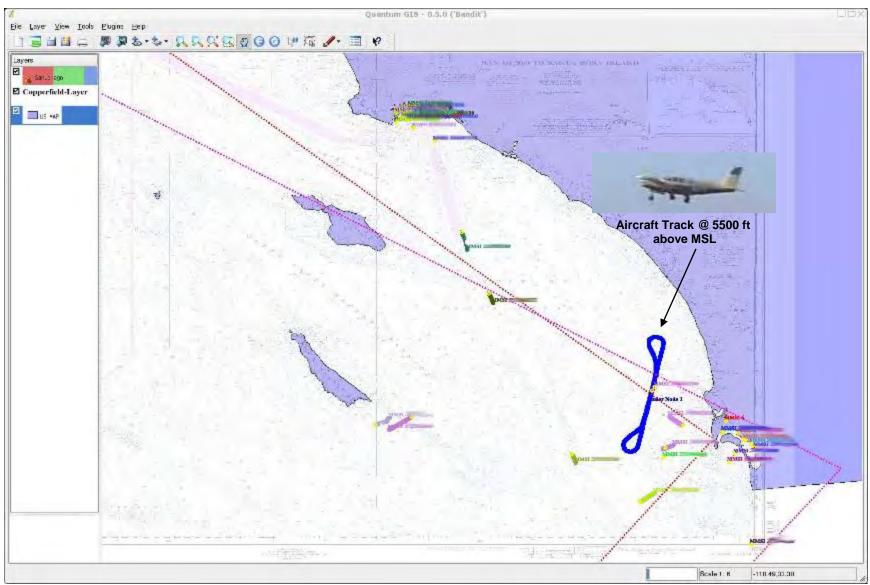






Airborne AIS Testing







TIE Authorities and Legal Issues

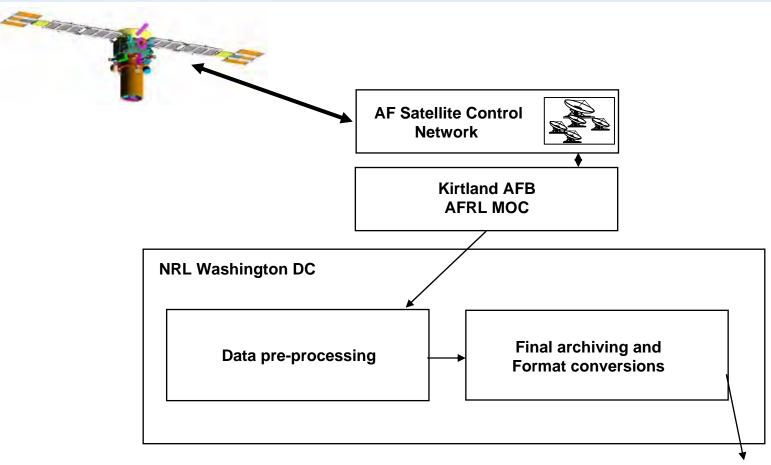


- While launched in mid-December, 2006, the spacecraft had challenges that prevented its use to experimenters until mid-January 2007
- Legal concerns were raised by the intelligence community (IC) in late
 January 2007 that had to be addressed before major experimentation could
 begin
- April 2007, permission was given to start operating TIE in a limited fashion restricting the use of its data for test and checkout purposes
- Finally, in September 2007, agreements and authorities allow TIE data to be used by limited US Government (USG) entities starting with the US Navy and US Coast Guard for the purposes of Homeland Defense and Maritime Domain Awareness applications
- October 2007 -- Data-sharing plans are under review and will allow use of TIE data first with DoD and USCG entities, possibly others later



Top Level Data Flow



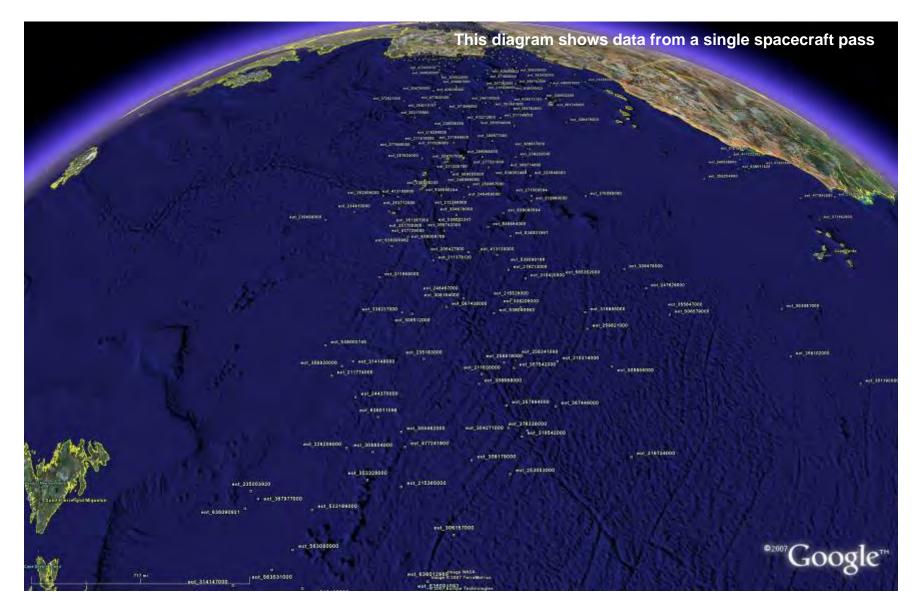


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View over the Mid-Atlantic

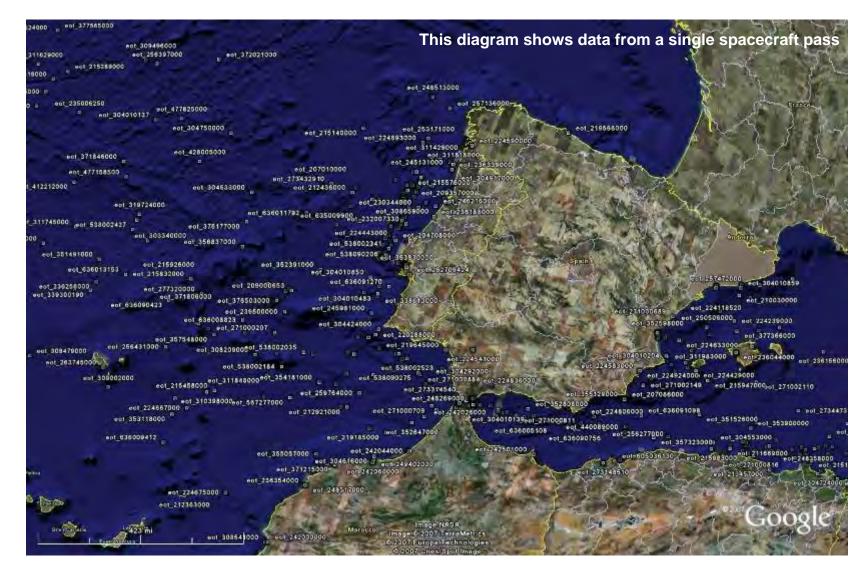






Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar

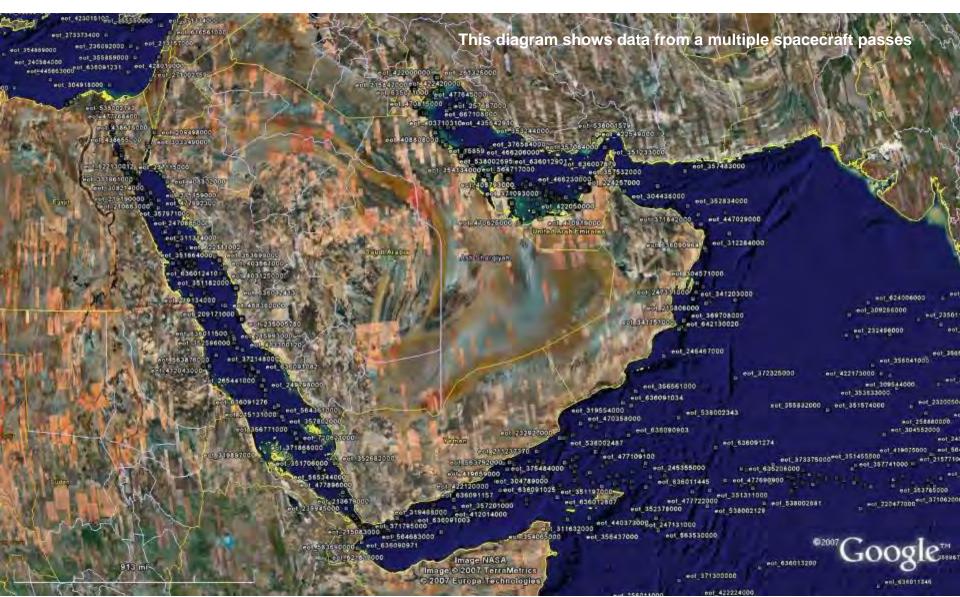






Mid-East

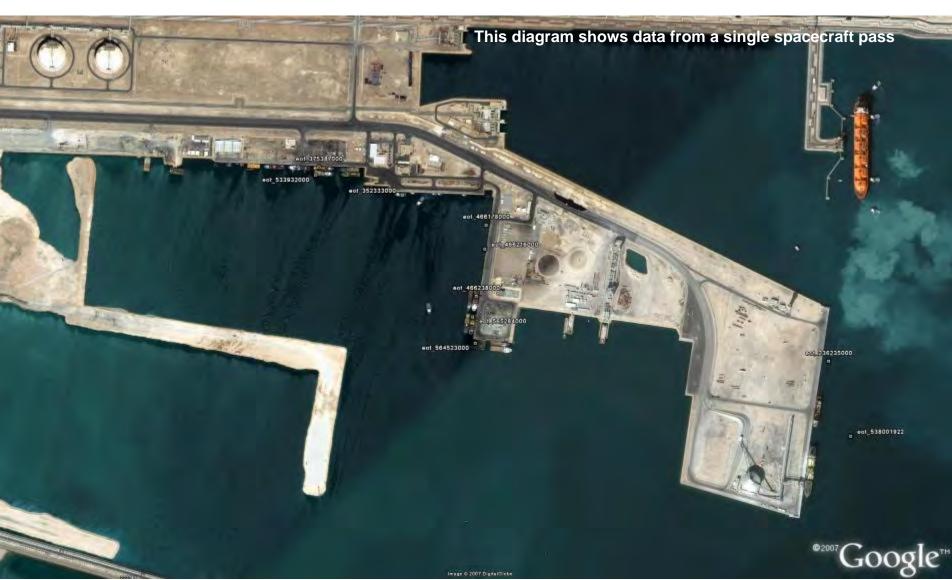






Oil Terminal

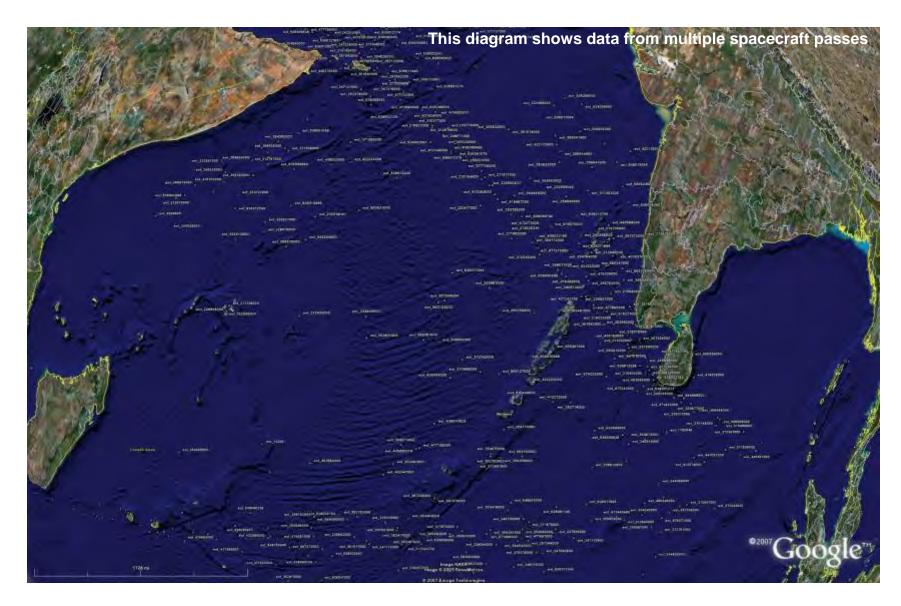






Indian Ocean

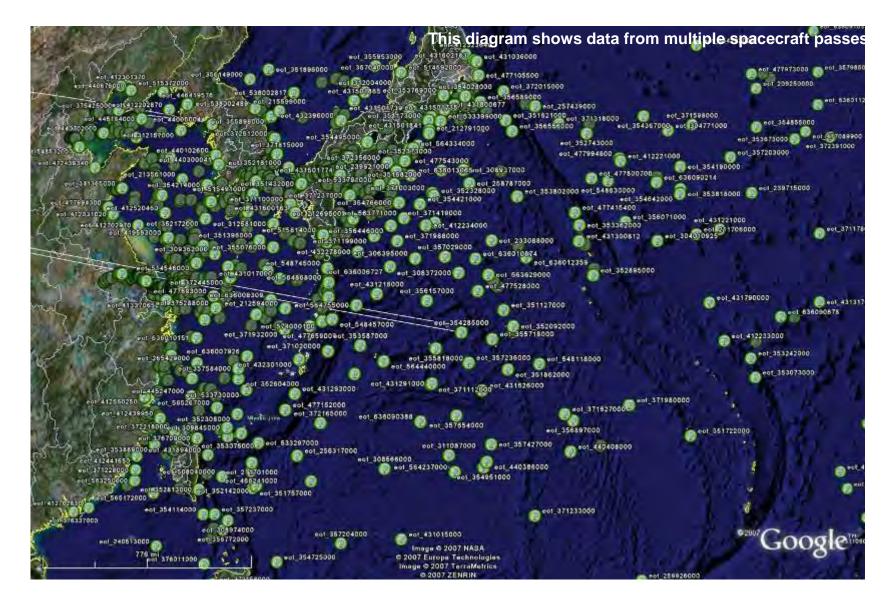






South China Sea/Sea of Japan















Way Ahead



- TACSAT-2 entered "extended operations" 1 October 2007 with primary goals to continue AIS testing
- Experimentation continues
 - Antenna array orientation testing
 - "6-parameter" testing
 - Calibration and received signal level testing
- Fate of TACSAT-2 after December 31, 2007 not yet known, possibility for extended operations
- Continued efforts to clear the path for data sharing at USG level first, but also considering other partners
- AIS receiver development and experimentation will continue on at NRL through TACSAT-2, and other current and on the horizon efforts



The USCG Nationwide AIS Project

CG-939 | CDR Keith Ingalsbe Maritime Domain Awareness Day | 29 Oct 2007



Agenda

Mission Need

- Maritime Security
- Maritime Safety and Mobility

AIS - The Core of NAIS

- What is AIS (a Technology and a Standard)
- How AIS Works
- What Information AIS Provides

NAIS Project Description and Status

- Increment 1 AIS Receive In Critical Ports and Coastal Areas
- Increment 2 AIS Receive and Transmit Nationwide
- Increment 3 Long-Range AIS Receive



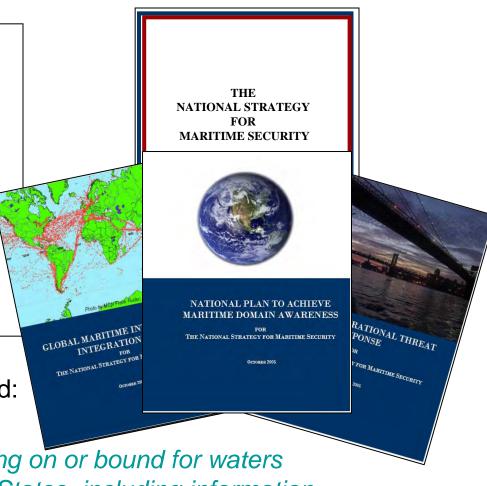
Mission Need Maritime Security - The Impetus for NAIS

- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the lead federal agency for U.S. Maritime Security
 - Protecting approximately 95,000 miles of America's maritime boarders
- Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002
 - Automatic Identification System (AIS) carriage
 - Direction to USCG on carrying out Maritime and Homeland Security

The MTSA directs the U.S. Coast Guard:

"to collect, integrate, and analyze information concerning vessels operating on or bound for waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including information related to crew, passengers, cargo, and intermodal shipments."





Maritime Safety and Mobility and Protection of Natural Resources

Leveraging the full functionality of AIS to enhance USCG preparedness for risks in the maritime environment and mission performance:

- Infrastructure and system for data communications between shore and vessels
- Tracking of and secure communications with government vessels
- Ability to manage AIS operations to preserve primacy of navigational safety



Ready Today...Preparing for Tomorrow



Maritime Domain Awareness

MDA Defined as:

"...the effective understanding of anything associated with the global maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States." – National Plan to Achieve Maritime Domain Awareness



Enhancements of Other USCG Missions

- Maritime/Navigation Safety & Mobility
 - Vessel Traffic Management
 - Aids to Navigation
 - Domestic Icebreaking
- Search and Rescue Operations
- Maritime Incident Investigation
 - Collisions, allisions & groundings
 - Environmental incidents
- Vessel Inspection Program







AIS - The "Core" of NAIS

Originally conceived by international community for navigation safety...AIS is both:

A Standard –

- For communicating maritime navigation safety and security information
- Internationally adopted as a requirement of vessels covered by the Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS)

A Technology –

- Shipboard broadcast system that acts like a transponder
- Operates in the Very High Frequency (VHF) maritime band "line of sight"
- Permits the voiceless exchange of information between AIS-equipped vessels and shore-side stations
- Information is continually and automatically updated in near real-time and received by all AIS-equipped ships and shore stations in its vicinity



AIS – how it works and what <u>it does</u> AIS1 Ch. 87B AIS2 Ch. 88B 4500+ rpts **L**C Ch. 70 per minute... Self Organizing Time Division Multiple Access Each time slot represents 26.6 milliseconds. Buoy ...1101010110101.....

Dynamic (2-10 sec)

- MMSI / IMO#
- POSITION
- ACCURACY (+/-10m)
- UTC
- COURSE (COG)
- SPEED (SOG)
- HEADING
- NAV STATUS
- RATE OF TURN

Static (6 min.)

- VESSEL NAME
- CALL SIGN
- LENGTH / BEAM
- TYPE OF SHIP
- ANTENNA LOCATION

Voyage Related

- DRAFT
- HAZ CARGO ONBOARD
- ETA / DESTINATION
- ROUTE PLAN

Safety Related

• SHORT TEXT MESSAGES

NAIS Services – What you get



NAIS Acquisition - 3 Increments

I-1 Receive Only in Critical Ports

- Partnership w/ Naval Sea Logistics Center:
- Validated government design
- Purchased and installed AIS receive-only equipment at USCG designated sites
- Designed and implemented integrated support

Summary:

- Multiple contracts, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPRs) & Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) to balance need for:
- Interoperability
- Leveraging existing Government infrastructure and expertise
- Competition
- Best technical solutions and minimizing reliance on proprietary systems

I-1 Ongoing...transitioning to sustainment

Increment 1 design and performance/support data provided as Government Furnished Information for Increment 2.

I-2 Nationwide Coverage w/ Transmit & Receive

- Best Value, Trade-off, Full & Open Competition
- Design, implement and test
- Receive/transmit, data processing & interoperability
- Full system integration
- System support as determined by Integrated Logistics Support Plan

I-3 Long-range Receive:

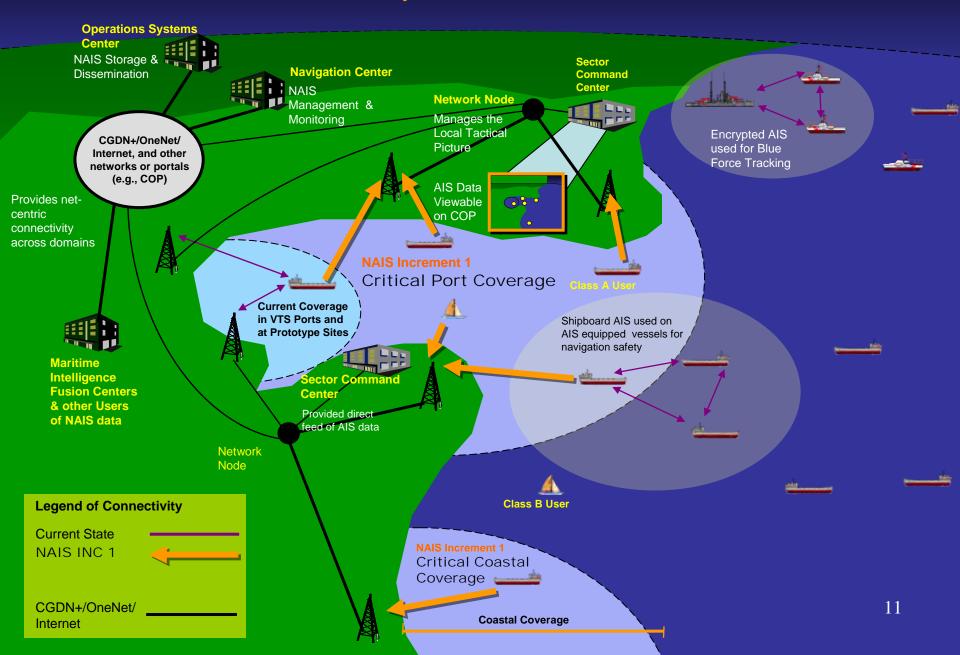
- Service Contract to satellite provider
- Contract for AIS on offshore platforms
- MIPR to National Data Buoy Center for AIS on data buoys
- System support to be included in each contract

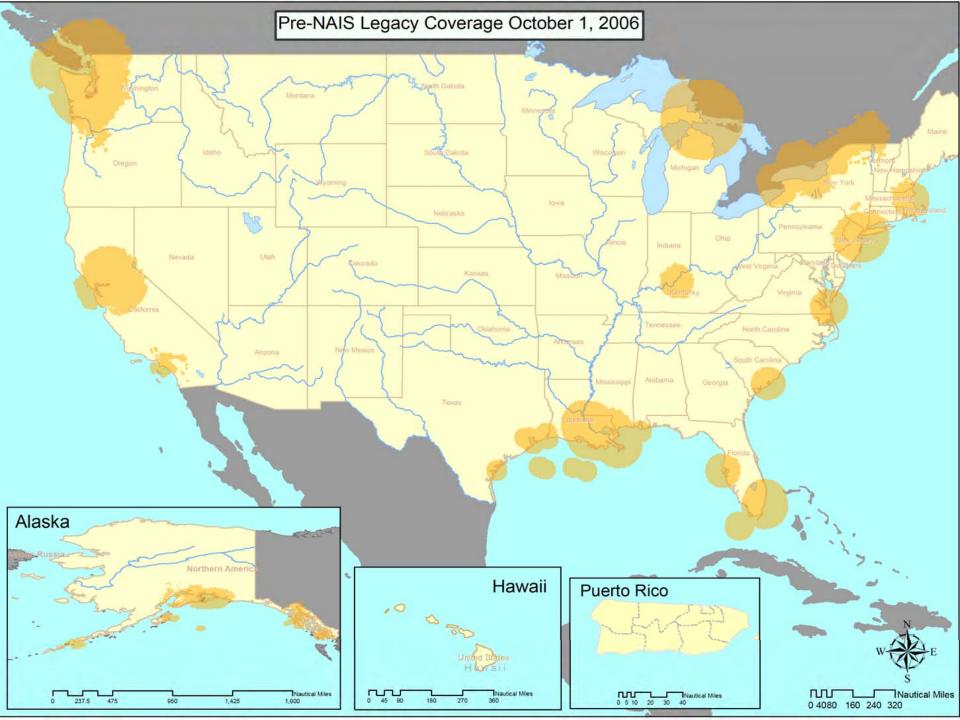
Backbone For All Increments

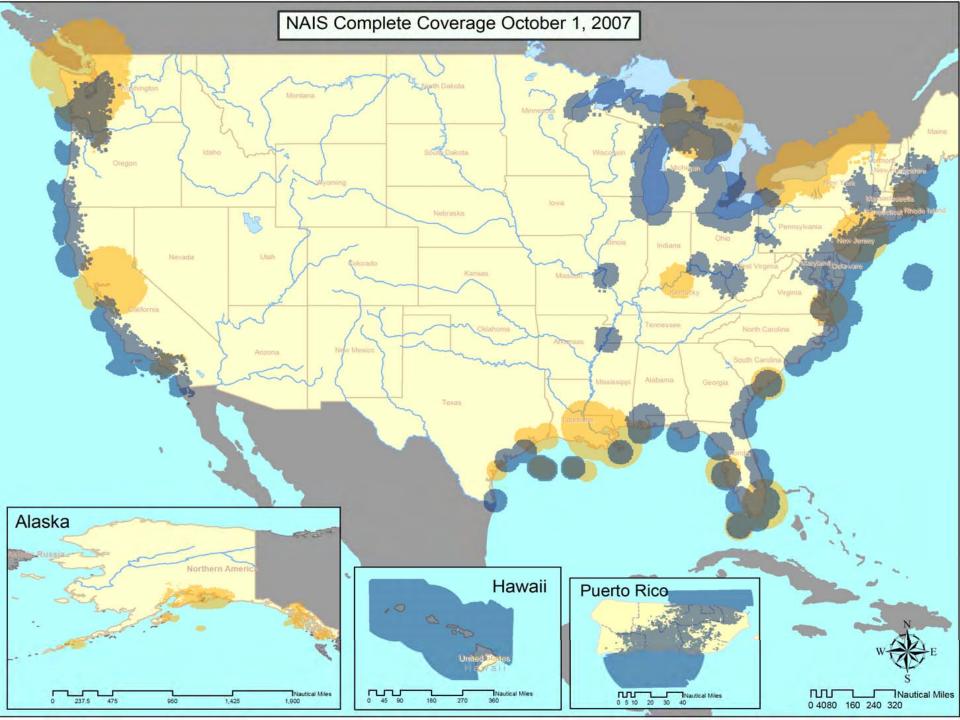
Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) Connectivity Services (CGDN+/DHS OneNet) Operations Systems Center (OSC) for Enterprise Data Warehouse Services Navigation Center (NAVCEN) for System Operations Center Services

Nationwide AIS Operational View 1

Increment 1 – Receive Only in 55 Critical Ports + 9 Coastal Areas







Nationwide AIS Operational View 1 Increment 2 - Transmit + Receive Nationwide NAIS provides data link for asset tracking and information exchange **Operations Systems** Center NAIS Storage & **Sector** Dissemination **Navigation Center** Command Center NAIS **Network Node** Management & Manages the Monitoring **Local Tactical Picture Encrypted AIS** CGDN+/OneNet/ used for Blue Internet, and other Force Tracking networks or portals (e.g., COP) Provides net-NAIS Increment 2 centric Nationwide connectivity across domains Coastal Coverage **NAIS Increment 1 Critical Port Coverage ▲**Current Coverage in VTS Ports and at Shipboard AIS used **Prototype Sites** on AIS equipped vessels for navigation safety **Maritime** Intelligence **Sector Command Fusion Centers** Center & other Users Provided direct of NAIS data feed of AIS data Network **Node Legend of Connectivity** Class B User **Current State** NAIS Increment 2 **Nationwide NAIS Increment** NAIS INC 1 **Critical Coastal** Coastal NAIS INC 2 Coverage

Coverage

Coastal Coverage

gaps

INC₂

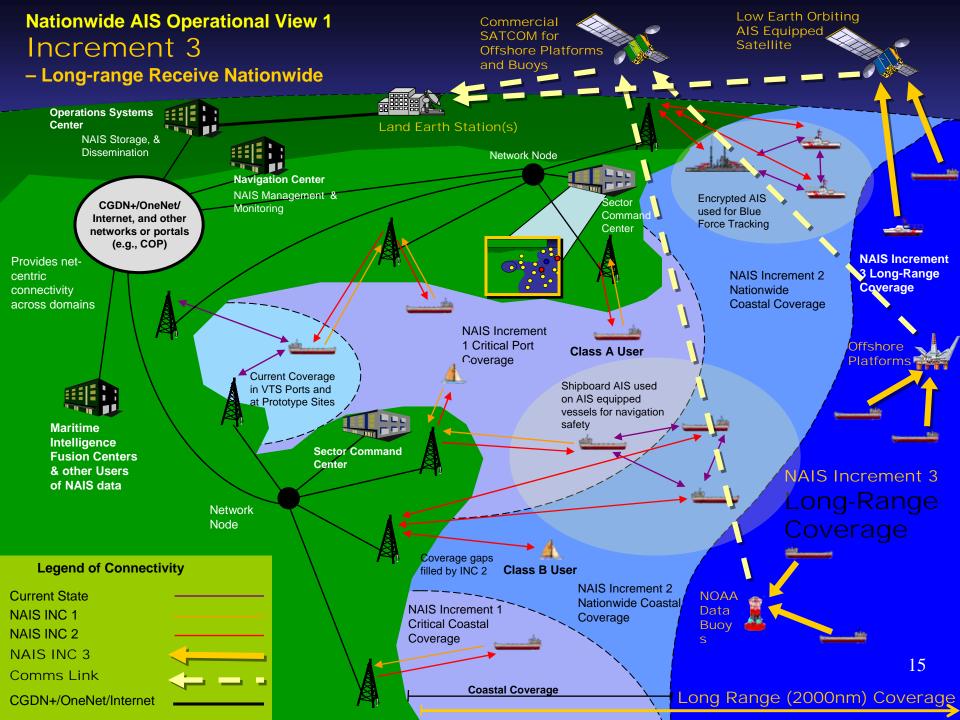
filled by

CGDN+/OneNet/

Internet

Coverage

14



Near-Term Events

- Increment 1:
 - Sponsor's Assessment of OT&E
 - Complete transition to sustainment
- Increment 2:
 - Release I-2 Phase I RFP (Nov '07)
 - Award Contract (4th Qtr FY08)
- Increment 3:
 - Proof of Concept Satellite Launch (Dec '07)
 - Satellite and Weather Buoy Concept Testing Report (3rd Qtr FY08)



Key Contacts & Information Links

CDR Keith Ingalsbe

Project Manager 202.475.3120

Gene Lockhart

Deputy Project Manager 202.475.3144

Kerri Williams

Contracting Officer 202.475.3192

Other Resources:

NAIS Project Website: www.uscg.mil/nais

NAIS I-2 RFP Development Website: www.naisproject.net

USCG NAVCEN Website: http://www.navcen.uscg.gov

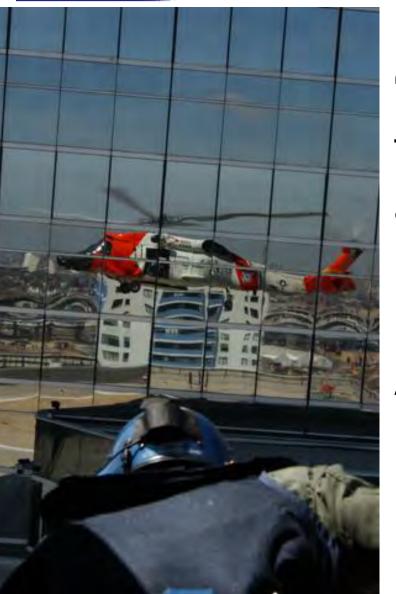


MDA Day 2007

Questions?



Leading Change from the Middle 2001-2007

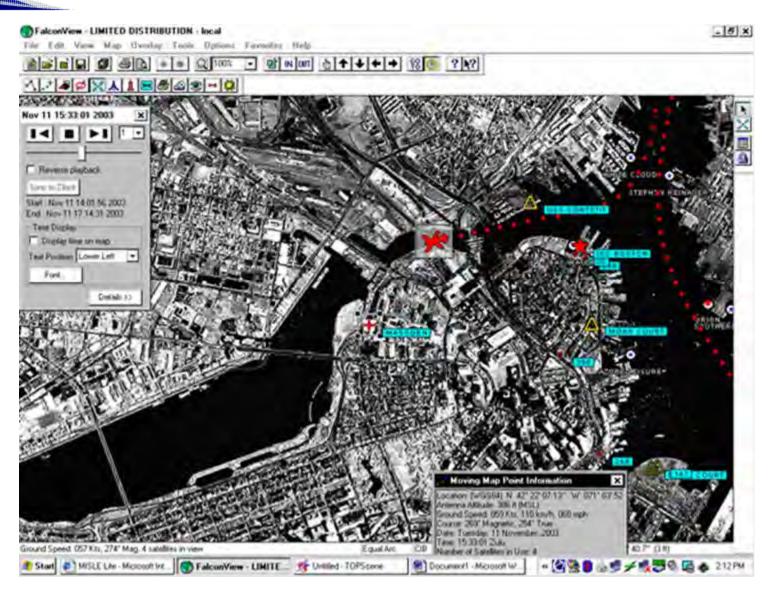


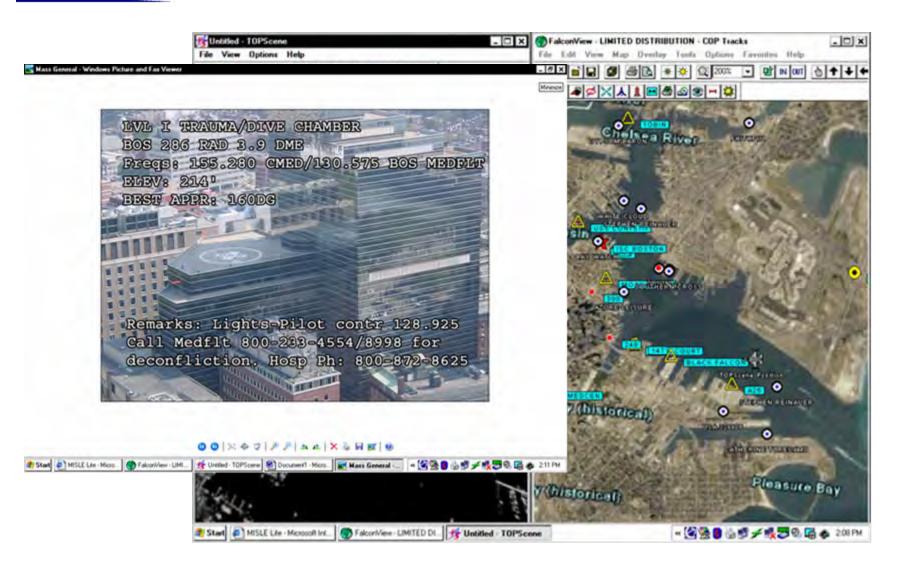
"Any commander who fails to exceed his authority is not of much use to his subordinates."

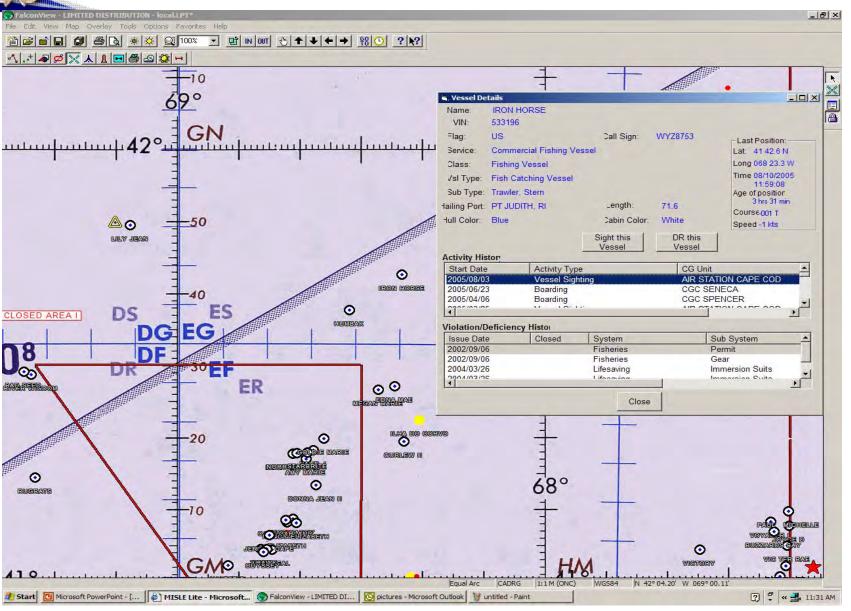
ADM Arleigh Burke

•What did we help accomplish?

- Enterprise deployment of National Graduate School Masters
 Program
- Enterprise certification of Toughbook tablet computer
- Enterprise deployment of MISLE Lite
- Enterprise deployment of CG Mission Planning and Execution System
- Enterprise approval for connecting cellular air cards to Coast Guard Data Network
- A more efficient and effective Coast Guard







•More importantly, how did we do it?

Collaboration between hundreds of Coast Guard men and woman, DOD and DHS partners, industry, and academic partners

Just a few that come to mind:

Air Station Cape Cod Flight Mechanics, Rescue Swimmers, Storekeepers, and Yeoman

Bill Imle, Geoff Abbott, Lil Maizer, Bob DeYoung, Bill Balsinger, Ryan Kowalske, Matt Carty, Tim Travis, Michael Krouse, Hank Davison, Paul Hastert, Stephen Hoogasian, Snake Clarke, Doug Robbins, Lou Williams, Rick Barone, Eric Ridge, Ed Friedman, Bob Gee, Robert Netsch, Ryan Wheeler, Joe Healy, Paul Deveau, Charlie Mathieu, Pete Batcheller, Bob Feigenblatt, Rick Christoffersen, Bill Saunders, Dorothy Winchell, Freda Anderson, Tom Sperduto, Bob Griffin, Bob Giffen, Mike Butler, Ralph Kohler, Bonnie Stratton, Dave Morgan, Mitch Morrison, Dave Sohn, Audrey Pfeiffer, Nancy Weiss, Dan Ronan, Jack Santucci, Chris Bailey, Michael Boykin, Toni Dineen







Questions?

LCDR Chris Kluckhuhn

617-921-4891 508-360-4398 <u>christopher.l.kluckhuhn@uscg.mil</u>





Represented by **Kevin Lawson**

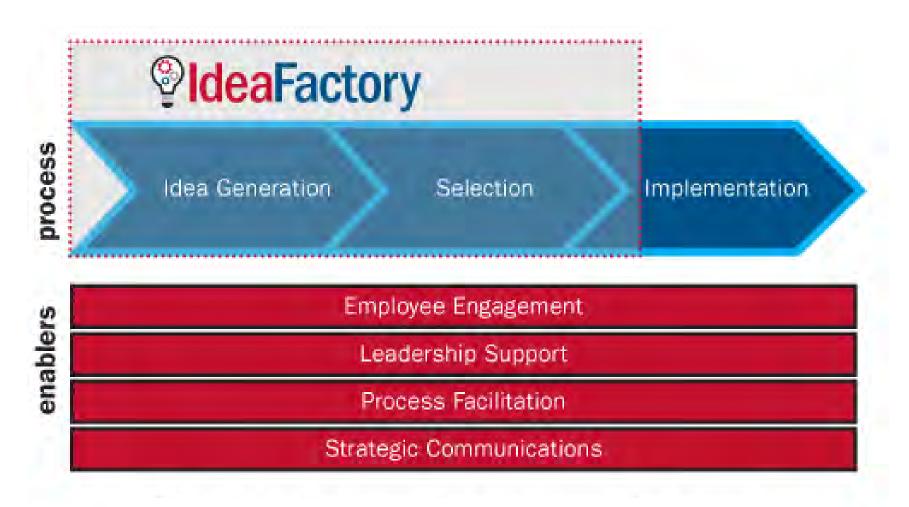
Applications Development Branch Chief Office of Information Technology Transportation Security Administration

kevin.lawson@dhs.gov

The IdeaFactory Site



The IdeaFactory Innovation Process



Stop by **BOOTH #404** for a demonstration

Factory

Please send all inquiries about the IdeaFactory to:

ideafactory@dhs.gov

Virtual World, Real People



U.S. Coast Guard Innovation Expo October 29 - Nov 1, 2007 New Orleans, LA John Lester (Pathfinder Linden)
Boston Operations Director
Linden Lab



what is Second Life?

Second Life is a unique online world

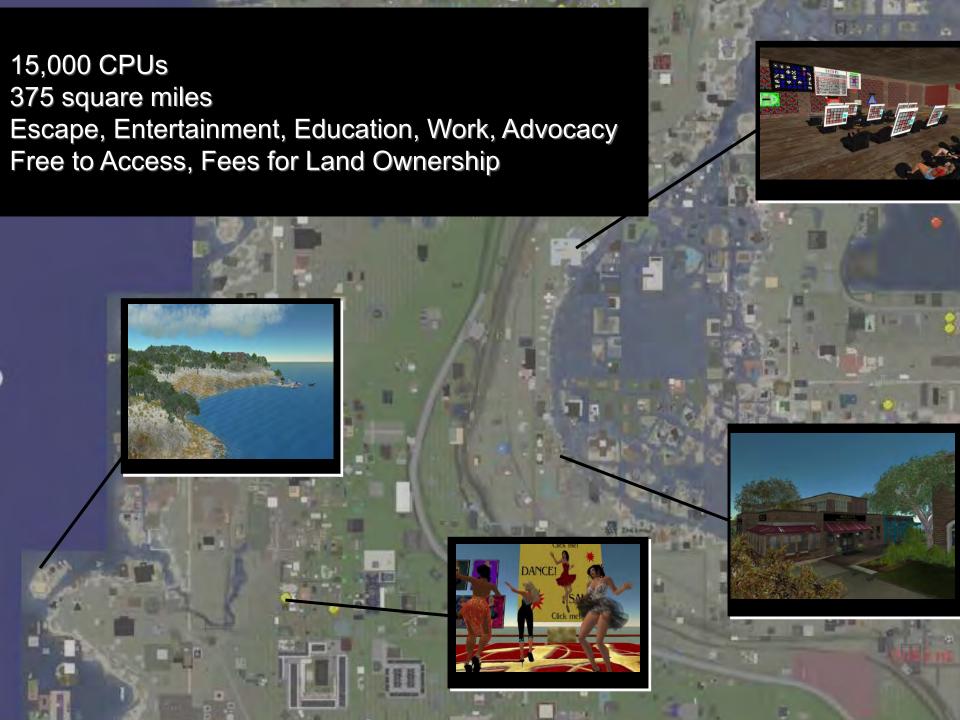
- international community, multiuser, persistent world
- not a game
- Linden Lab provides a platform and tools for content creation
- all content created and owned by the residents
- client is Open Source

best fictional analogs are Stephenson's Metaverse from "Snow Crash" or Vinge's Otherverse from "True Names"

A new approach to world building



- Stream all content via broadband
- Extremely dynamic content
- Apply distributed/grid computing



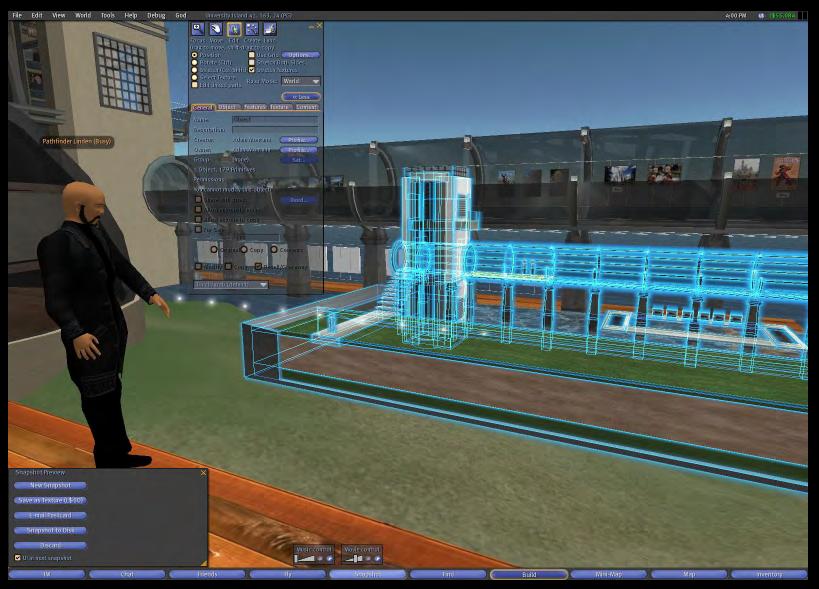
Demographics





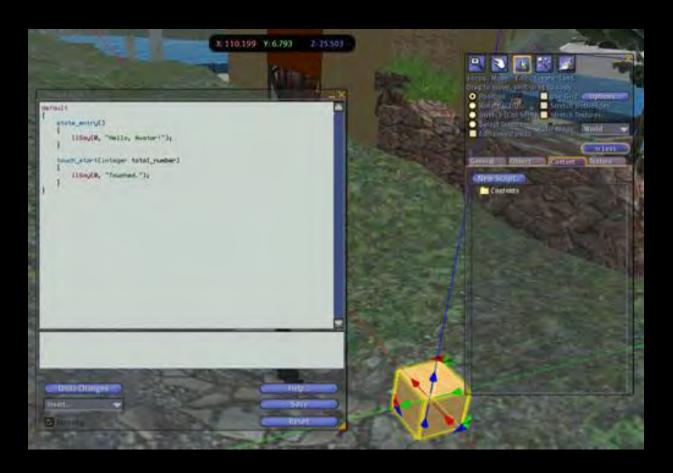
- SL community older and more gender balance than typical MMO games
- Gender neutral by hours of use
- Median age of 35
- Real world skills translate into Second Life (remember, this isn't a game)

Building in 3D using geometric primitives



http://tinyurl.com/2bwrtj

Breathing Life into Objects with Scripting



Any object can be given physical behavior, interactivity, and can communicate with the world (e.g., email, HTTPRequest, XML-RPC)

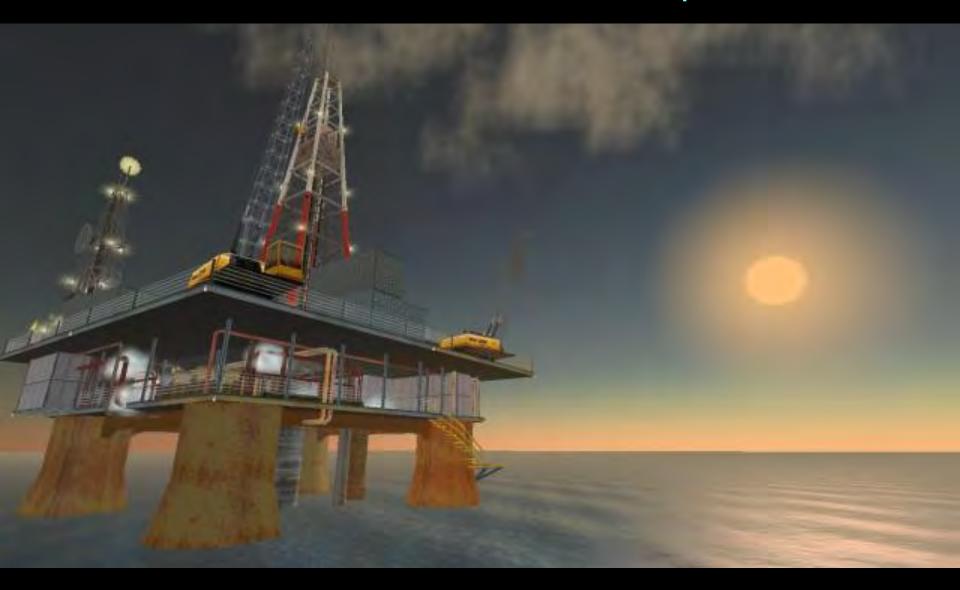


Property Rights

In Second Life, residents own their creations What does this mean?

- Residents retain their Intellectual Property rights to their creations
- Residents may buy and sell L\$ for US\$
- Residents may license their creations back into the real world

It's about the richness of relationships between People and Places



Emotional Bandwidth

Emotional Bandwidth



Use real-world social cues and proxemics, animations and sounds, and create your visual identity











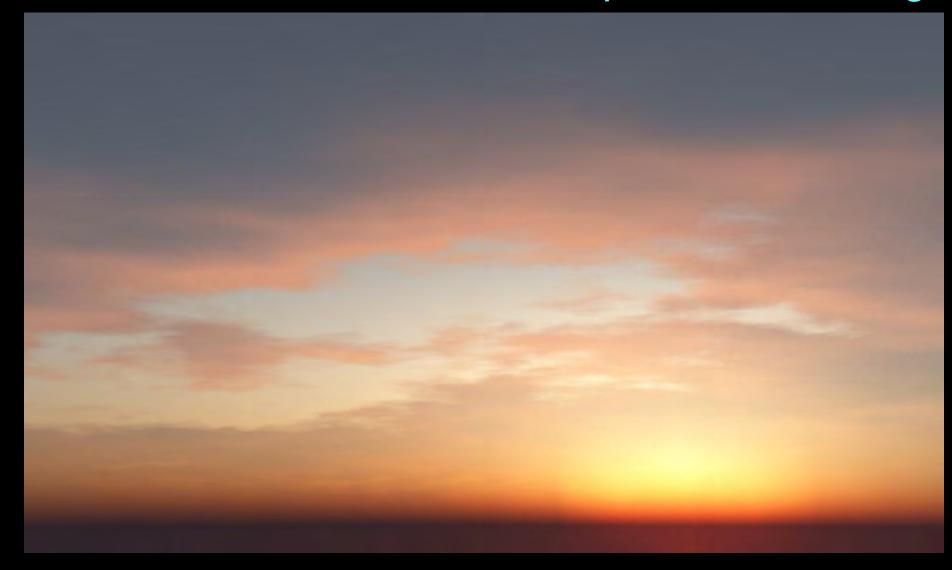


People + Tools + Shared Spaces = Metaverse

Increased Perceptual Immersion leads to Increased Emotional Bandwidth

We are trading the Tyranny of Geography for the Bondage of Bandwidth

Advanced Atmospheric Rendering



"WindLight" - Customizable and Tradable Assets

Voice



Spatialization and Attenuation

Sculpted Primitives – "Sculpties"









Creating Complex and Organic Shapes

Shared Spaces based on Reality



Vassar College's recreation of the Sistine Chapel

Shared Spaces based on Reality



Vassar College's recreation of the Sistine Chapel

Shared Spaces based on Reality



Vassar College's recreation of the Sistine Chapel

Shared Spaces based on Imagination



"Straylight" Island - Created using Sculpted Primitives

Shared Spaces based on Imagination





"Straylight" Island - Created using Sculpted Primitives

Perceptually Immersive Environments



Windlight Feature – Customized and Sharable Atmospheric Effects











Companies

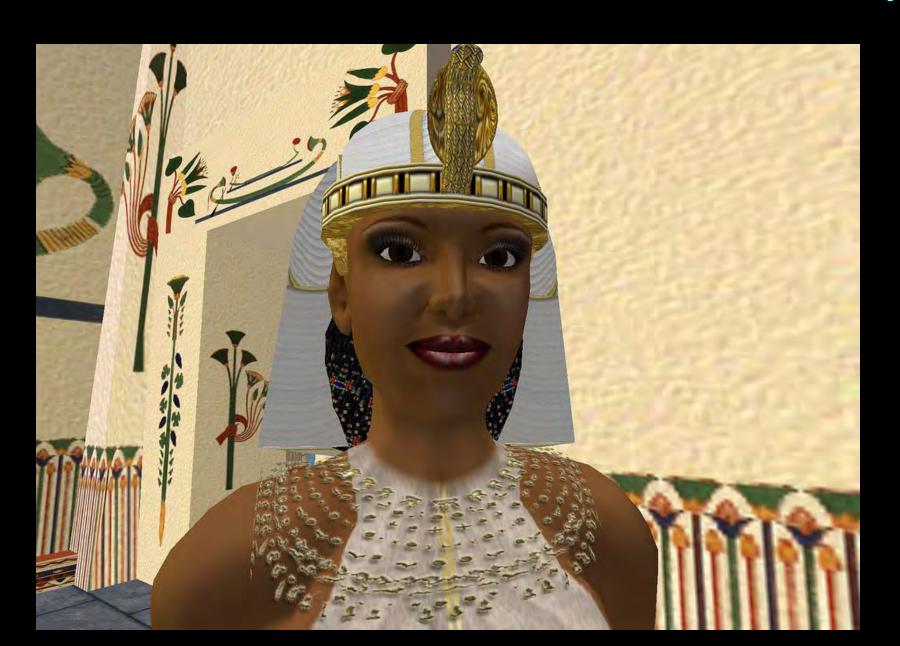
- IBM, Cisco: 6,000 employees
- Starwood Hotels "aloft" real hotel prototyping with customer input
- Pontiac engineers meeting with Residents
- http://secondlife.reuters.com

Real Educators

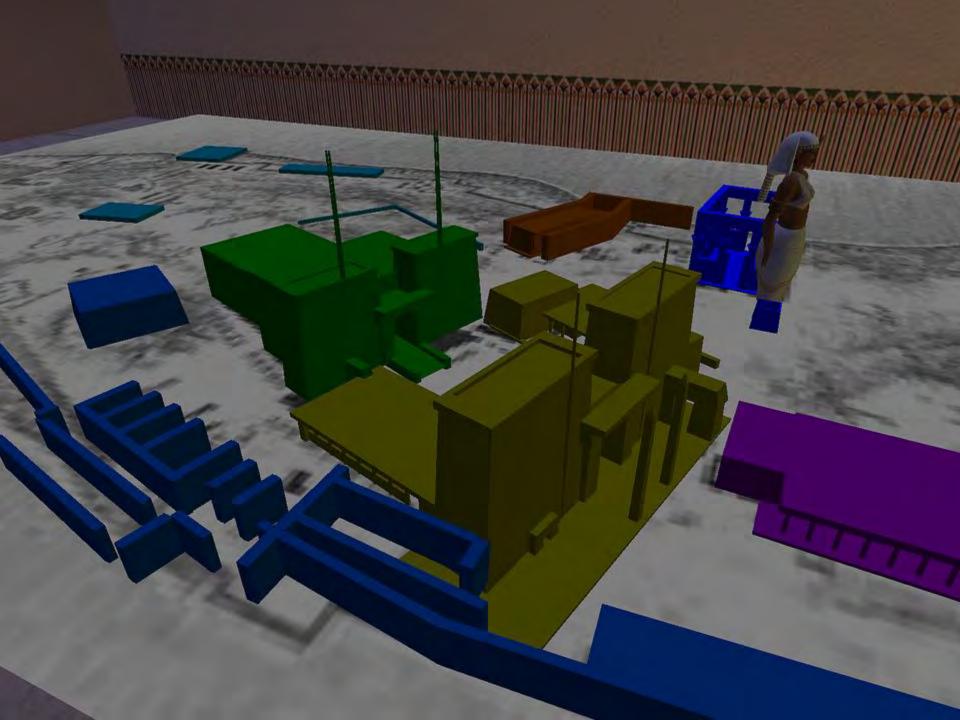


- Teach using simulation and experiential learning
- New media art, programming, cultural studies, language training...
- Over 300 different universities and academic organizations

Personal Creativity



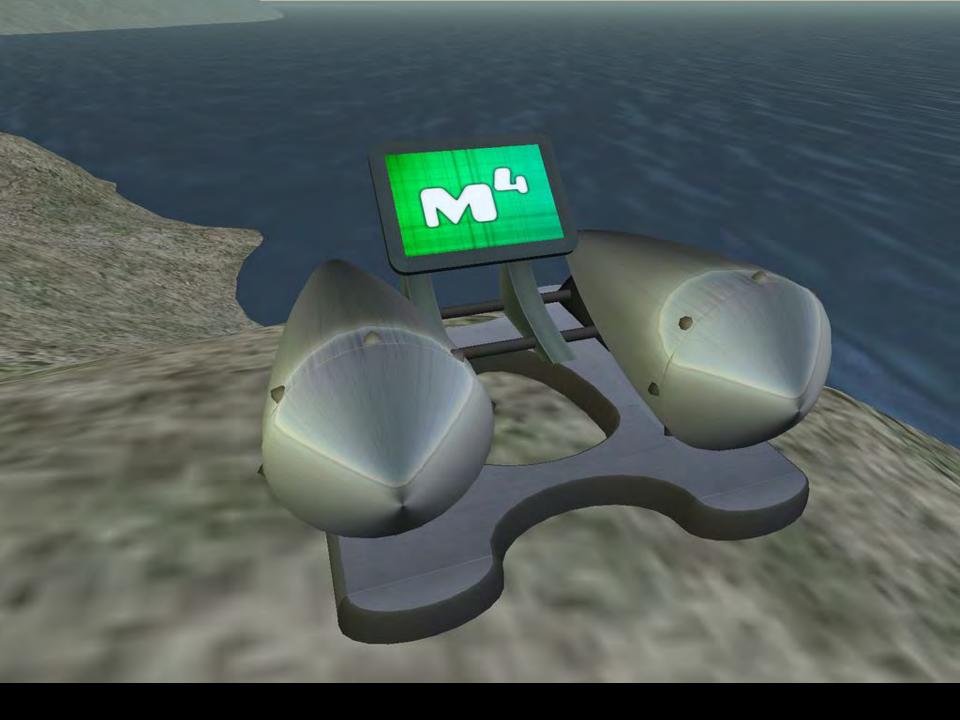


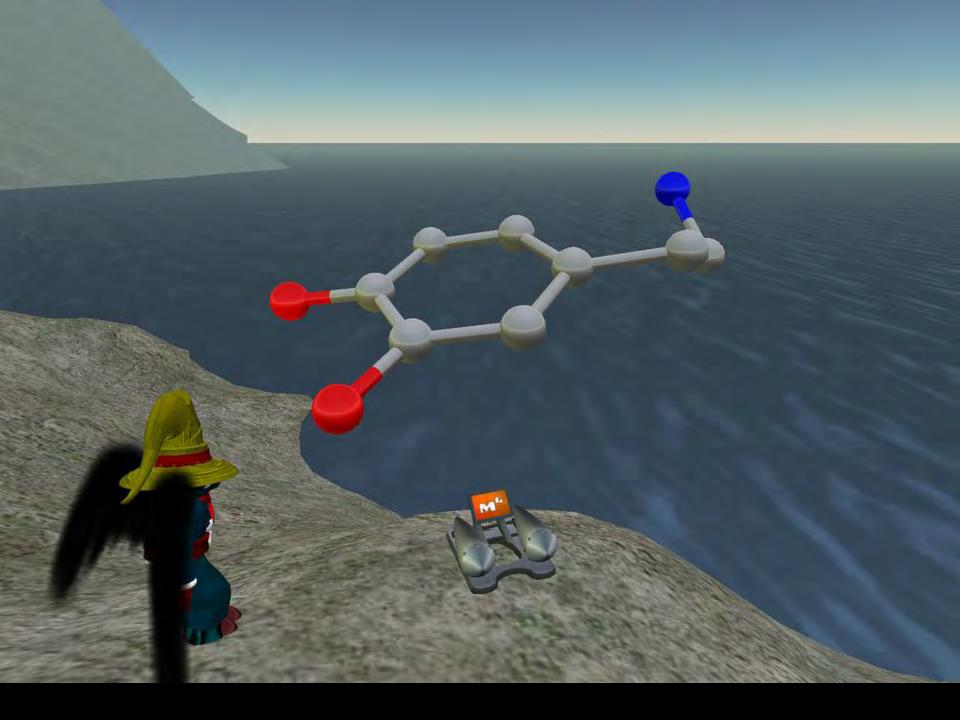


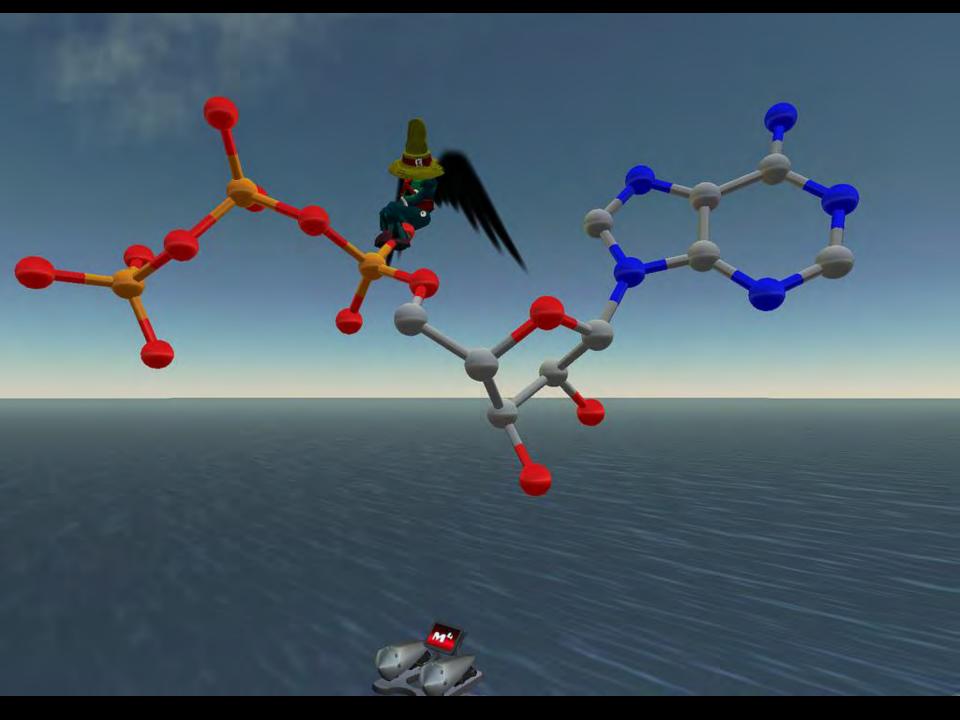


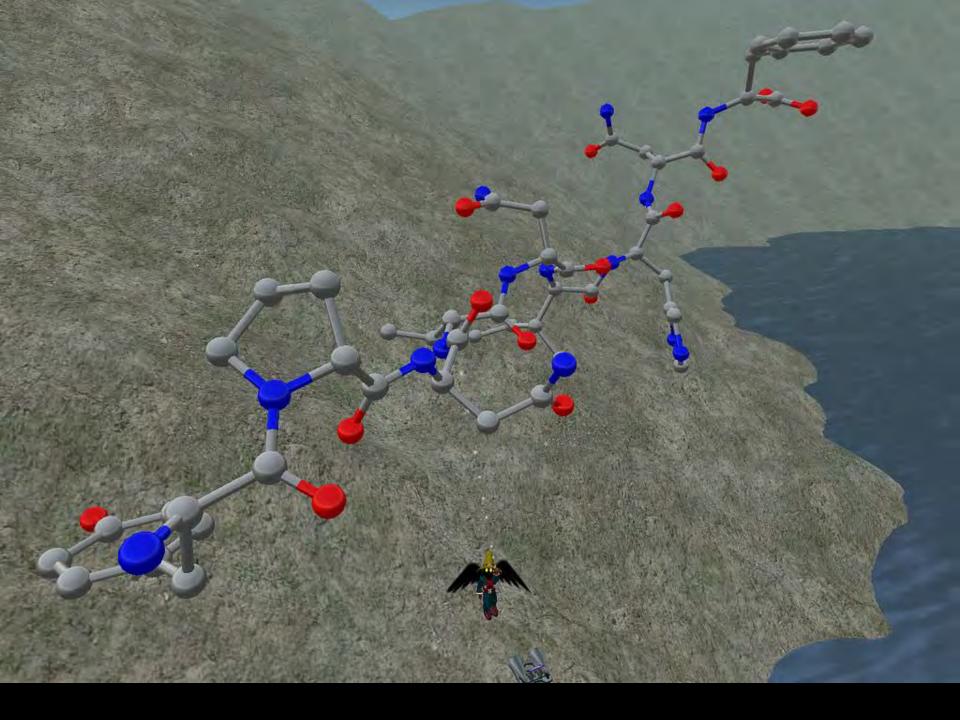
















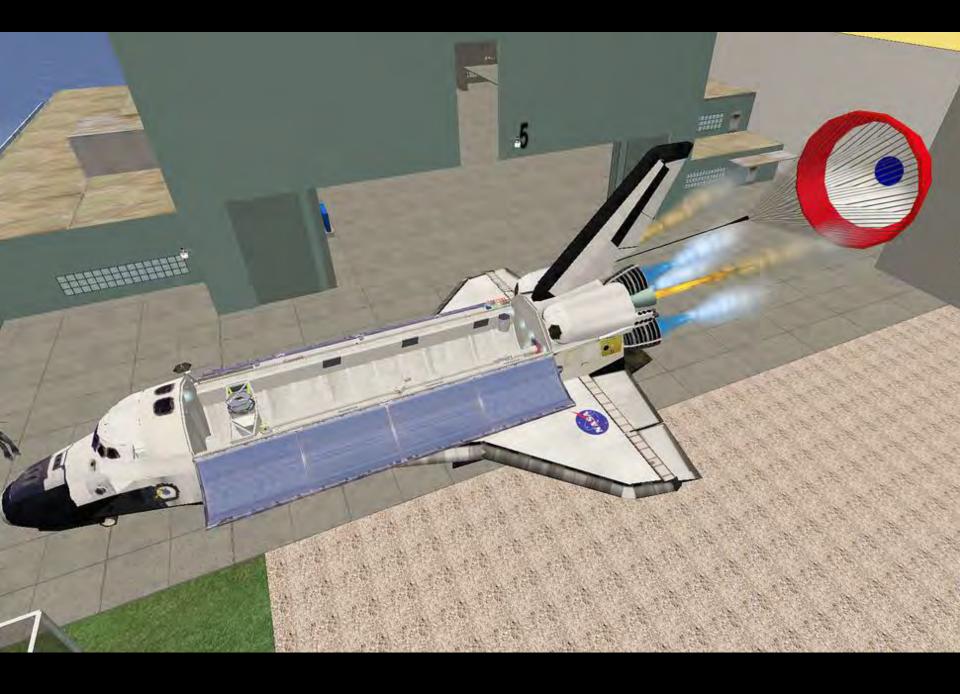




NASA - International Spaceflight Museum







New Media Art



DanCoyote Antonelli's Live Performance Art

New Media Art

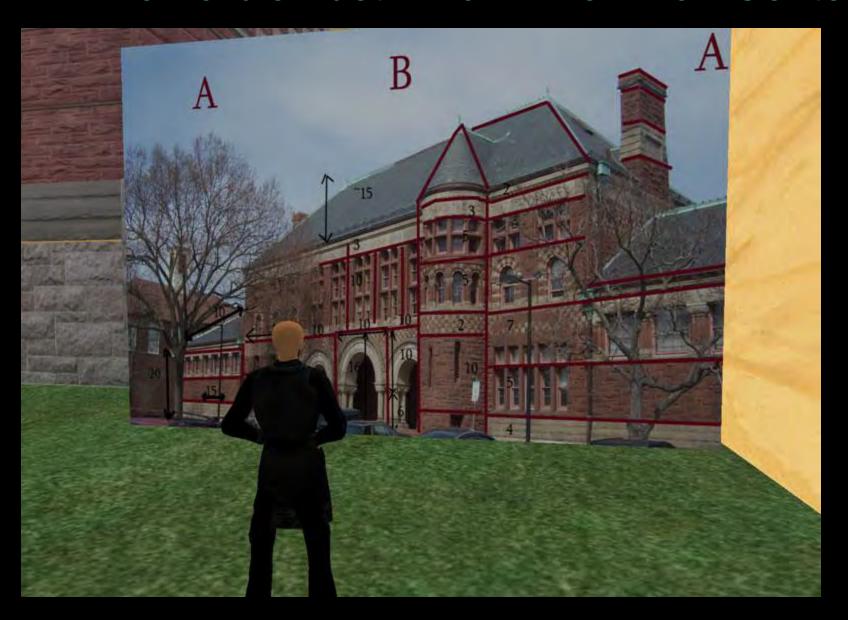


Creating a Digital Ecosystem



Ecosystem Working Group - http://tinyurl.com/t7w7t

Harvard's Austin Hall – Berkman Center







Welcome to "Mixed Reality"

communities of support

Asperger's Syndrome stroke survivors depression support cerebral palsy children with cancer



From Creative Vision to Reality



Second Life Resident Simon Walsh, founder of "Wheelies" http://tinyurl.com/y26hug

first responder and caregiver training



process experience empathy





Innovation is atoms + electrons

I see people in Virtual Reality every day on the bus...

Tools for changing electrons into atoms...

The playing field is getting flatter...



3D Printing

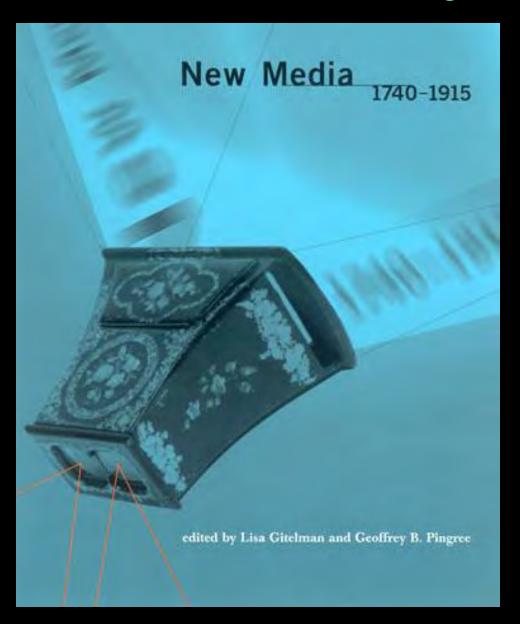


Fabjectory.com

An Artifact from the Near Future



The Challenge of New Media



Bell's attempt to sell patent for telephone to Western Union "Why would telegraph operators want to talk to each other?"

First "online" marriage, via telegraph, late 1800's

It took 65 years after the invention of the printing press for someone to decide that putting page numbers in books was a "good idea."

We get Mired in Past Frameworks



Phonograph and the Spoken Word

What does a "classroom" look like in a virtual world?

The telephone is not the telegraph

Movies are not plays

Thank you for listening



- John Lester (SL: Pathfinder Linden)
- Friend me on Facebook (John Lester)
- www.pathfinderlinden.com
- Pathfinder@lindenlab.com

Maritime Domain Awareness Day "Operationalizing MDA"



2007 USCG Innovation Expo

Maritime Domain Awareness Day "Operationalizing MDA"

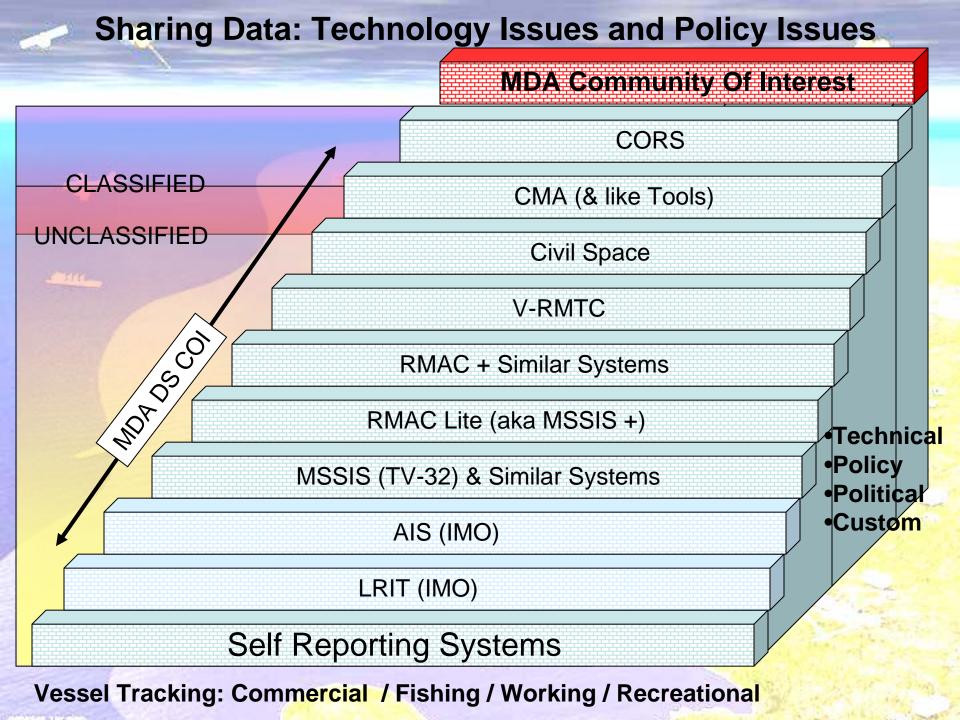


2007 USCG Innovation Expo

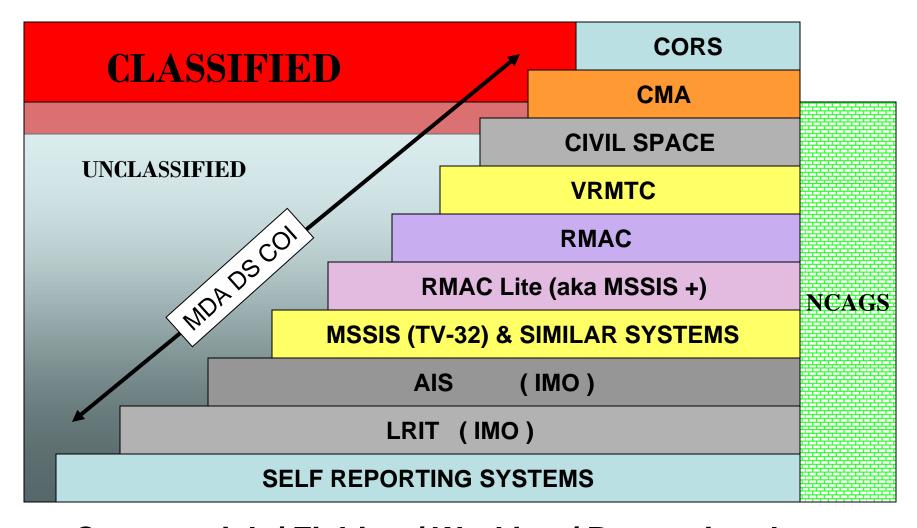
Maritime Domain Awareness Day "Operationalizing MDA"



2007 USCG Innovation Expo



International Building Blocks for GMSA



Commercial / Fishing / Working / Recreational

U.S. Coast Guard Innovation Expo

October 30, 2007

DHS Science & Technology Directorate

Maritime Security Program

CAPT David Newton, USCG
Acting Director
Border & Maritime Security Division
Science and Technology Directorate

From Science and Technology... Security and Trust













Representative Technology Needs

- Wide-area surveillance from the coast to beyond the horizon; port and inland waterways region – detect, ID, and track
- Data fusion and automated tools for command center operations
- Vessel compliance through non-lethal compliance methods
- Enhanced capability to continuously track contraband on ships or containers
- Improved ballistic personal protective equipment for officer safety
- Improved WMD detection equipment for officer safety; improved screening capability for WMD for maritime security checkpoints









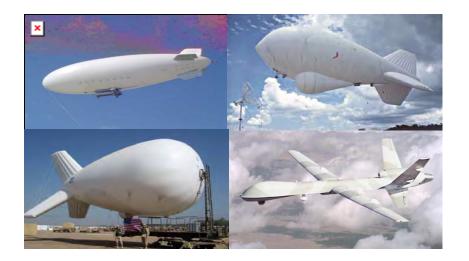
Wide-Area Surveillance

"Wide" area

- From the coast to beyond the horizon
- Port region
- Inland waterways

Technology shortfall

- Three capability areas:
 - Detection
 - Identification
 - Tracking



Operator issues/concerns

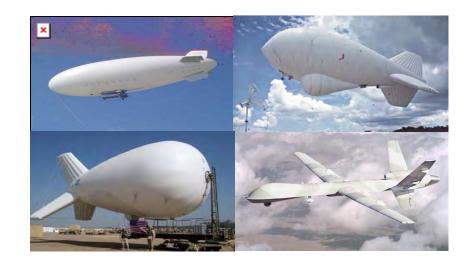
- Legacy surveillance tools designed for supporting pre-9/11 mission set (response-oriented)
- Need for persistent surveillance capability
- Classification of small, stealthy vessels
- Ability to access and fuse intelligence data into actionable information



Wide-Area Surveillance (continued)

Cross-functional values of the technology

- Primary customers USCG, CBP (AMO)
- Planned partnership with other relevant agencies to prototype and evaluate long-term solutions to WAS sensor and platform requirements



Future anticipated deployments

- Demonstrate a persistent WAS COTS/GOTS capability to explore CONOPS and data integration issues
- Deliverable systems will be driven by the results of the demonstration and in conjunction with customer input throughout the program development process



Data Fusion and Automated Tools for Command Center Operations

Example – Response to the terrorist attacks of 9/11

- Internal agency challenges
- Inter-agency coordination challenges

Technology shortfall

- Situational awareness tools
- Decision support technologies
- Interoperability when not co-located
- Intelligence asset processing technologies
- Success depends upon interoperability of multiple systems at differing levels of technological sophistication



Operator issues/concerns

Note – S&T is seeking to support the mandate in the Safe Port Act of 2006, Section 108, to establish interagency operational centers for port security at all high-risk priority ports

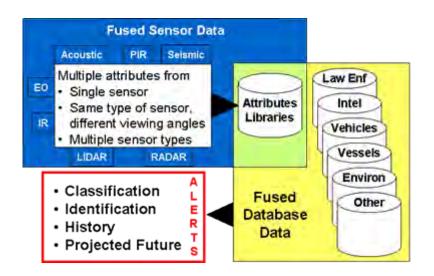
- Multiple sources of data → timely, actionable information
- Balancing agency-specific capability requirements with those of response partners



Data Fusion and Automated Tools for Command Center Operations (continued)

Cross-functional values of the technology

- Primary customer USCG
- "Port partners": CBP, TSA, Port Authorities, local metropolitan police and fire departments
- Technical challenges inherent in this effort will impact all agencies with operational responsibilities in response to national emergencies, including terrorist events and natural disasters



Future anticipated deployments

- Pilot program to assess, develop advanced situational awareness and collaboration tools
- Advanced fusion technologies



Vessel Compliance

Border enforcement personnel have limited tools to compel the compliance of suspect vehicles/vessels

* Border Security IPT crosswalk

Technology shortfall

- Non-lethal
- Platform compatibility limitations
- Ability to stop multiple boat types
- Limiting collateral damage
- Leveraging technologies used to stop terrestrial vehicles

POLICE U.S. CUSTOMS AND WARDER PROTECTION

Operator issues/concerns

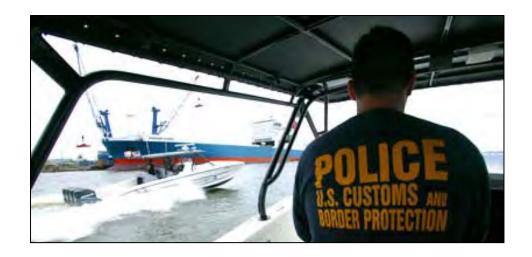
- Compatibility with current CONOPS
- Training and maintenance requirements
- Maximum safety during follow-on interdiction by law enforcement personnel



Vessel Compliance (continued)

Cross-functional values of the technology

- Primary customers USCG, CBP, and ICE
- Seeking technologies deployable from multiple platforms: vehicles, vessels, and aircraft
- Ideal solutions will be deployable against both terrestrial and maritime threats



Future anticipated deployments

- Investigate EMP approaches for vehicles and vessels
- Investigate and test feasibility of alternative technologies



Border Officer Tools & Safety

Provides technologies that will enable border security law enforcement agents to perform their tasks in a border security operation with a higher level of safety

Technology shortfall

- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - Effectiveness against increasingly lethal ballistics
 - Weight restrictions
- Detection equipment
 - Handheld
 - "Through-the wall"
 - Humans and contraband











Operator issues/concerns

- Suitable for use across with full spectrum of operational scenarios (PPE)
- Compatibility with DoD, DoJ, and state-of-the art industry equipment (PPE)
- Ease of use, minimal maintenance requirements (Detection equipment)



Border Officer Tools & Safety (continued)

Cross-functional values of the technology

- Primary customers USCG, CBP, and ICE
- Seeking solutions that will meet the requirements of all three agencies
- Success will result in the crosscutting desire to:
 - reduce officer fatalities
 - reduce illegal entry of people and contraband











Future anticipated deployments

- Improved ballistic protection meeting the needs of multiple DHS enforcement agencies
- Handheld inspection devices suitable for hidden compartments on ships or in vehicles





Homeland Security



Acquisition Directorate

















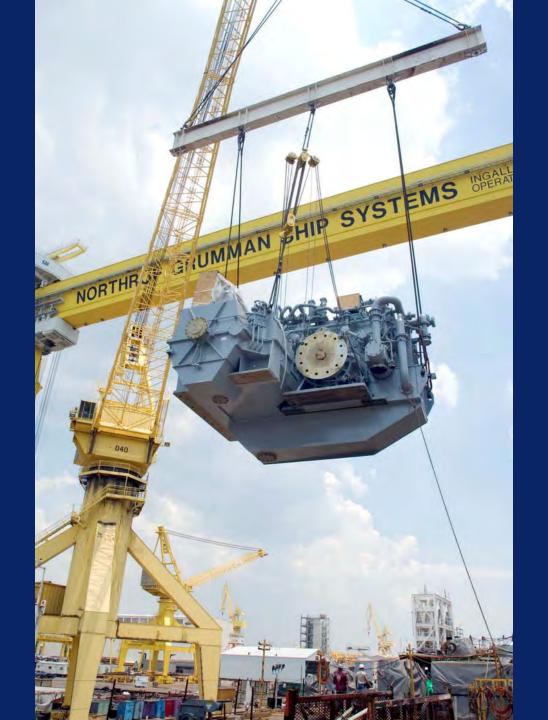




















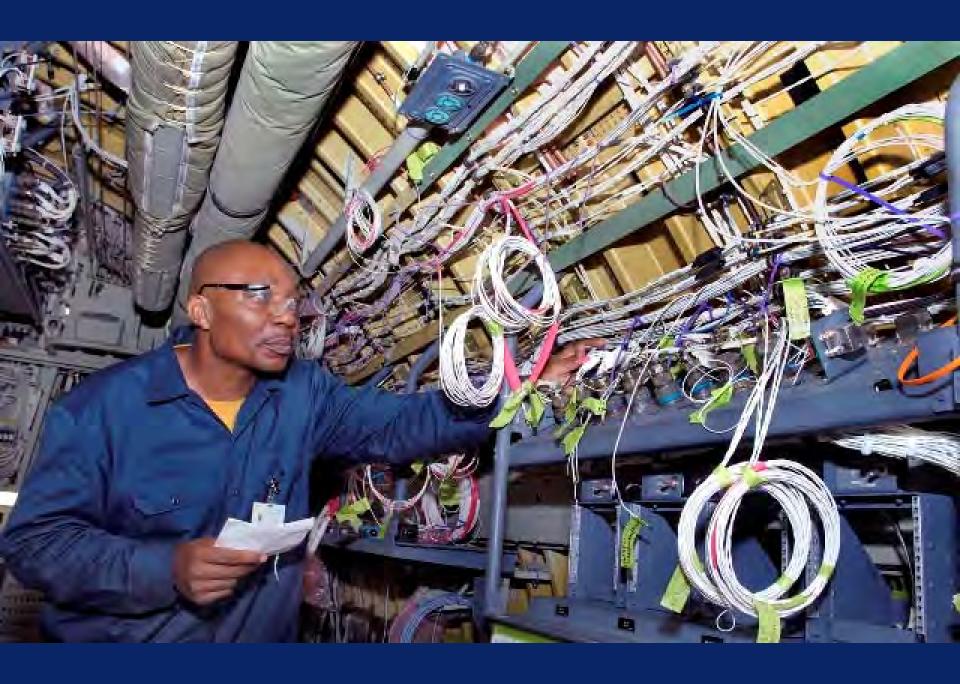








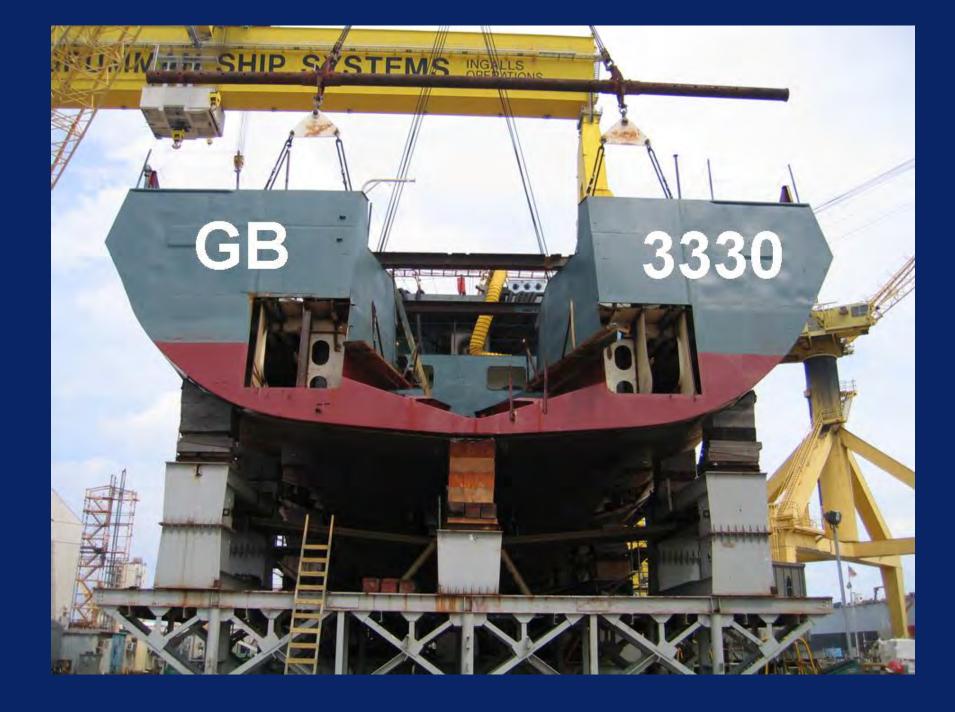










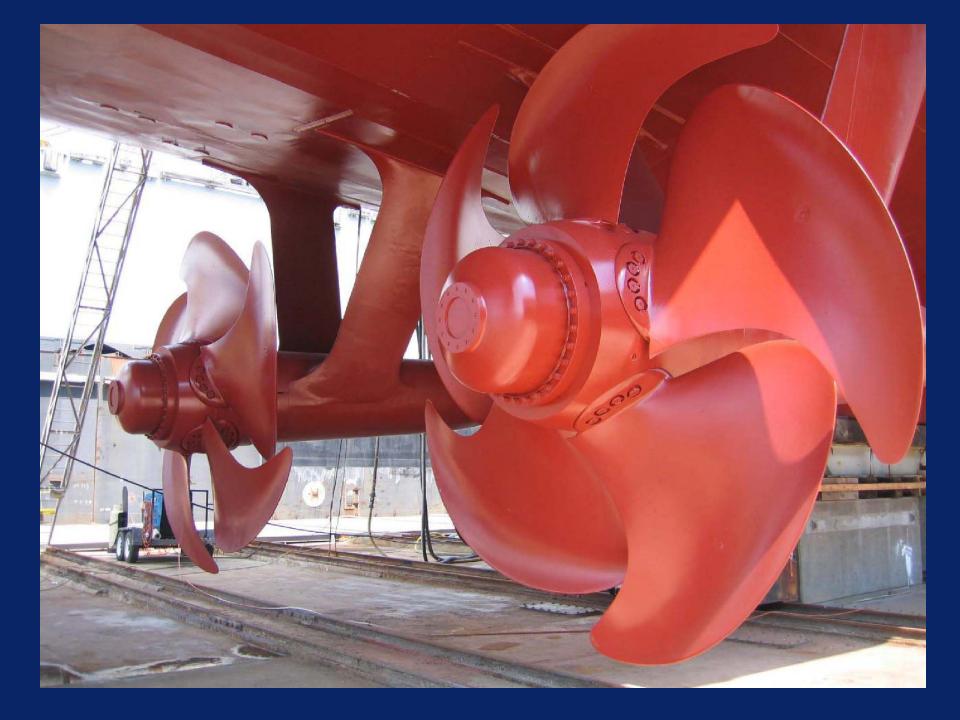
















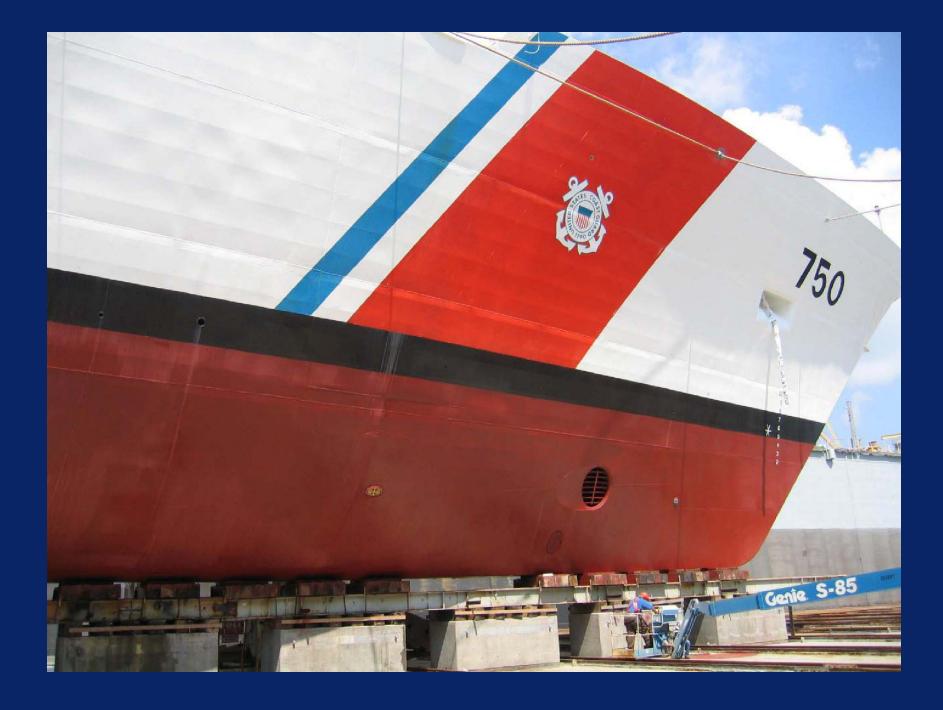


















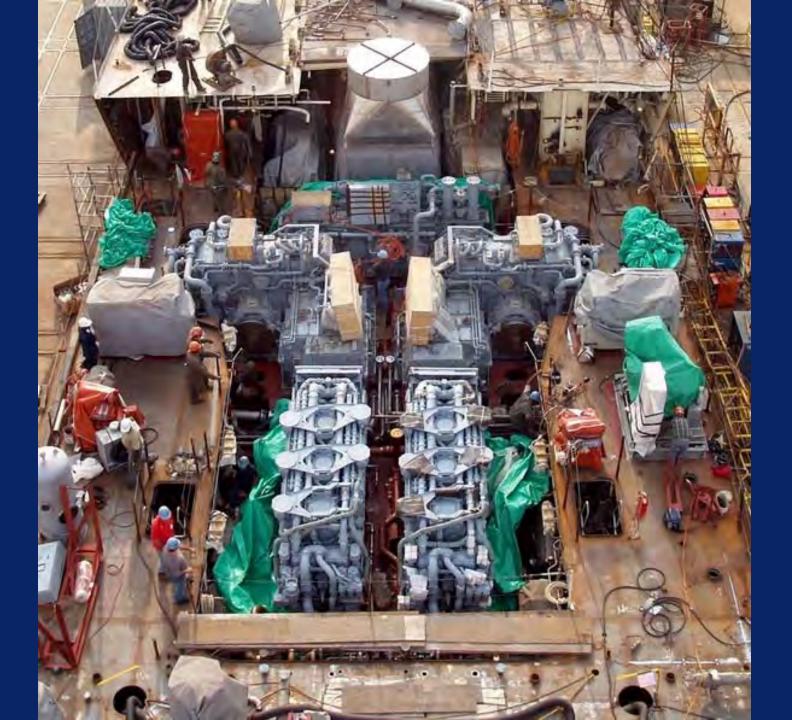






























First Responder Technologies (R-Tech)

Tech Clearinghouse TechSolutions

Greg Price
Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security



TechSolutions

The mission of TechSolutions is to rapidly address technology gaps identified by Federal, State, Local, and Tribal first responders

- Field prototypical solutions in 12 months
- Cost should be commensurate with proposal but less than \$1M per project
- Solution should meet 80% of identified requirements
- Provide a mechanism for Emergency Responders to relay their capability gaps
 - Capability gaps are gathered using a web site (<u>www.dhs.gov/techsolutions</u>)
- Gaps are addressed using existing technology, spiral development, and rapid prototyping
- Emergency Responders partner with DHS from start to finish

Rapid Technology Development

Target: Solutions Fielded within 1 year, at ~<\$1M





TechSolutions Investments

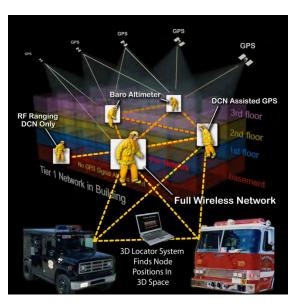
Next Generation Breathing Apparatus



Ocular Scanning
Nerve Agents/Toxic Gases



3-D Location



Biometric Identification



Fire Ground Compass



Carrizo Cane – Bio Agent





TechSolutions Investments

Patient Triage
Mass Casualty Vital Sign
Monitoring



Interoperable Communications



Seatbelt Safety



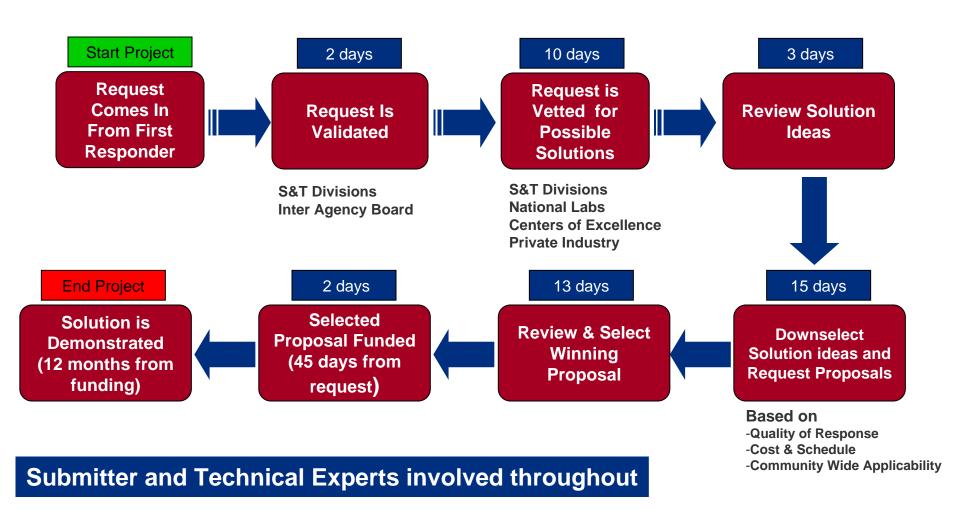
Vehicle Mounted Chem/Bio Sensor Detection







TechSolutions Review Process





U. S. COAST GUARD INNOVATION



IMPROVING MISSION EXECUTION AND SUSTAINMENT



Creating USCG's Contribution to National MDA

RDML Rob Parker

Assistant Commandant for Capability United States Coast Guard

29 October 2007



MDA Process



Observables	Collect	Fuse	Analyze	Disseminate	Decide/Act
 Vessels People Facilities Cargo Infrastructure Sea lanes Threats Friendly forces Weather 	 Sensors Operators & field personnel Intel Sources Open source Private sector data Law enf 	 Tracks w/ tracks Data w/ data Tracks w/ data 	 Anomaly detection Pattern recog & analysis Compare w/ rules Research tools 	 Networks Displays (COP/UDOP) Command centers 	StrategicOperationalTactical

MDA = Intelligence + Situational Awareness



Developing MDA Capability



Collect	Fuse	Analyze	Disseminate		
FIST		MFIC			
NAIS					
	SCCS		SCCS		
LRIT	MAGNE	T			
AWW					
VTS		COP/UDOP			
IRVMC		WebCOP			
Rescue 21			Homeport		
Command 21					



MDA Capabilities - Topics of Discussion



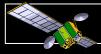
Collection

- Nationwide AIS
- Long Range Identification & Tracking
- Inland Rivers Vessel Movement Center
- Fusion & Analysis
- Dissemination



MDA Layered Coverage Areas





LRIT

- Global position reporting mandated by SOLAS regulations.
- 4 daily broadcasts mandated by IMO
- More than 160 contracting governments participating in LRIT.
- Track 40,000+ SOLAS Class vessels globally.
- •Satellite based reporting.



NAIS

- Nationwide network of towers & transceivers.
- •VHF radio-based (line of sight technology), self-generated vessel reports mandated by IMO/SOLAS regulations.
- •Conceptually similar to aircraft transponders.
- Provides AIS data feed to CG enterprise data stores.
- •Inside 50 NM: near real time reports (seconds/minutes).
- •Inside 2000NM: less frequent satellite based coverage.



Command 21

- SCC monitors vessel behavior with radars and cameras.
- •Corroborate vessel behavior with actions advertised in LRIT/NAIS.
- •Joint planning and operations tools.
- •Real-time operational decision support.
- •Covers critical port/coastal approaches to 24NM.
- Ingests fused intel products from systems like MAGNet and other Situational Awareness data.

US Port





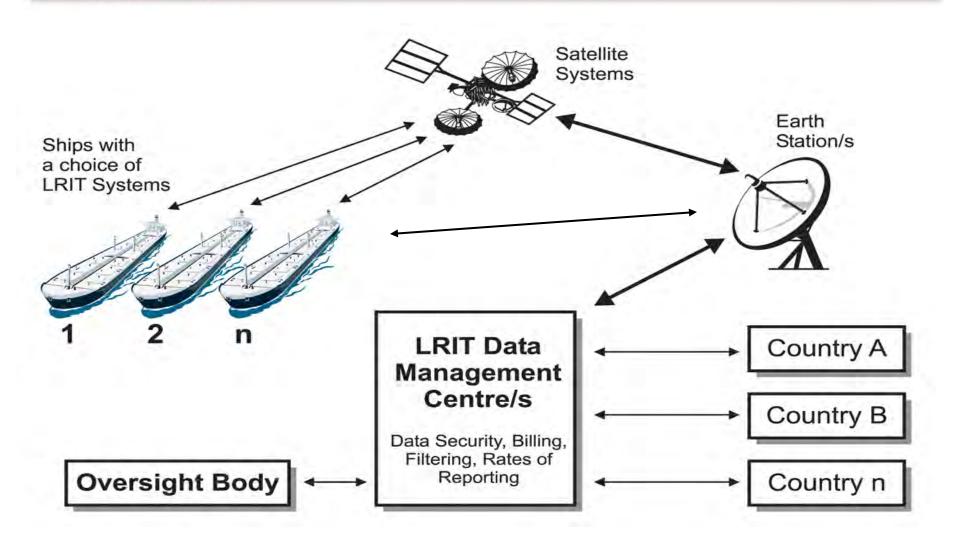
All 3 tracking systems feed data to CG enterprise data warehouse for strategic fusion.



LRIT Concept



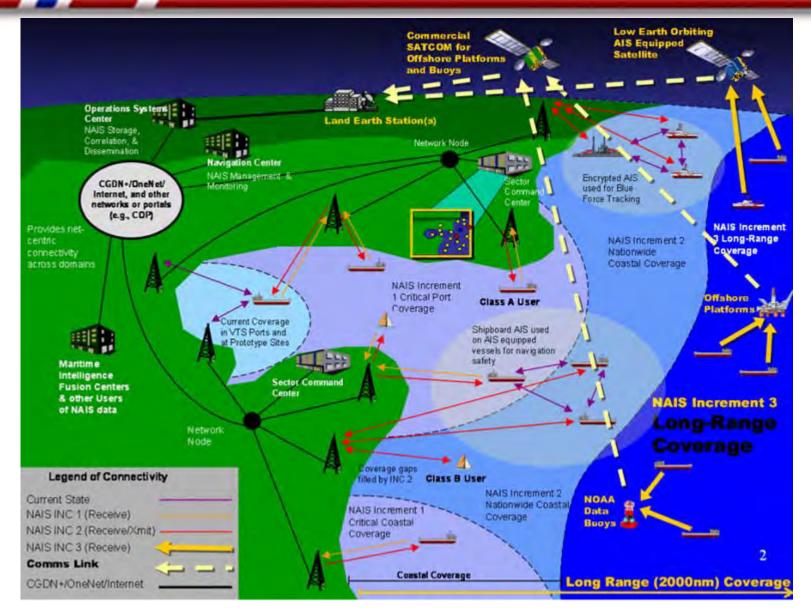
(Used with Permission of Inmarsat)





Future NAIS Operational View







Inland Rivers Vessel Movement Center



Reporting AOR

- 10,300 miles of inland rivers
- Tracks all CDC movements and status changes
- Feeds track data to the COP via MISLE
- Ends at Mile Marker
 235 near Baton
 Rouge, LA





MDA Capabilities - Topics of Discussion



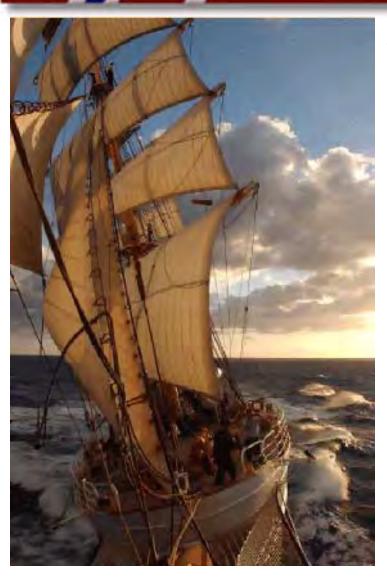
Collection

- Fusion & Analysis
 - Maritime Awareness Global Network
 - Common Operational Picture / User Defined Operational Picture
- Dissemination



Maritime Awareness Global Network





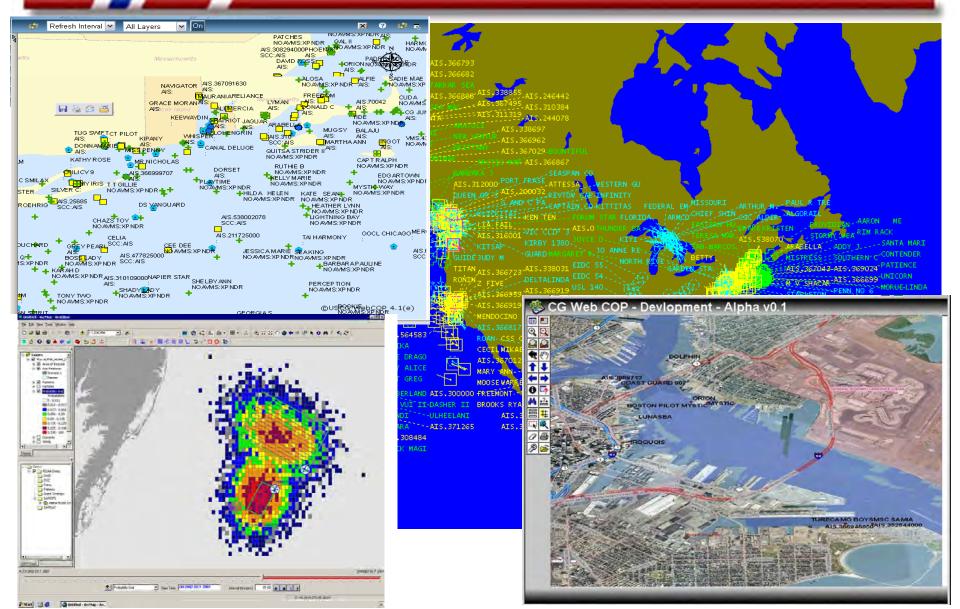
MAGNet:

- a multi-faceted intelligence capability;
- built on an integrated, multi-level data repository, dissemination vehicle, and decision support system;
- that extracts and combines information from government, commercial and private sector sources;
- delivers strategic and tactical intelligence to the USCG and government agencies at operational and policy levels;
- that enhances U.S. maritime security and advance all USCG missions...



COP/UDOP







MDA Capabilities - Topics of Discussion

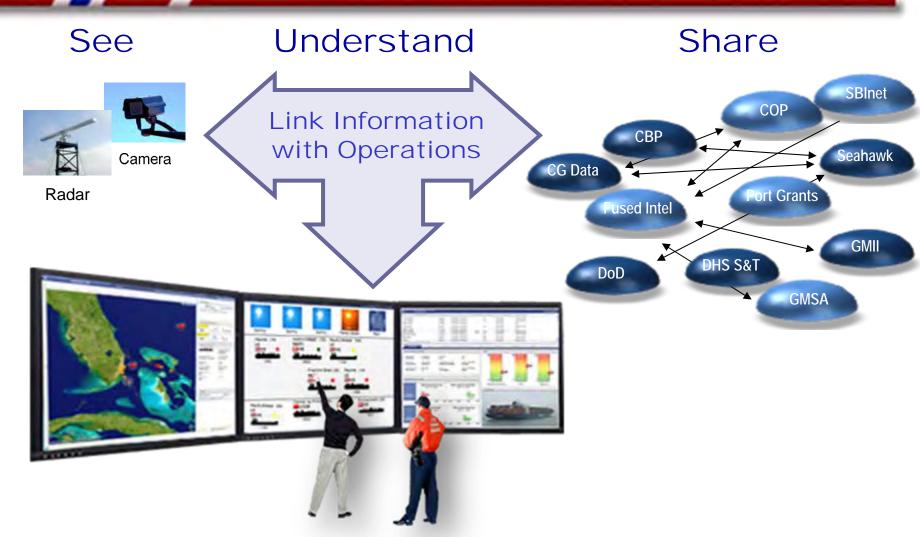


- Collection
- Fusion & Analysis
- Dissemination
 - Command Centers



Command Centers





Turning Awareness Into Action

Questions?





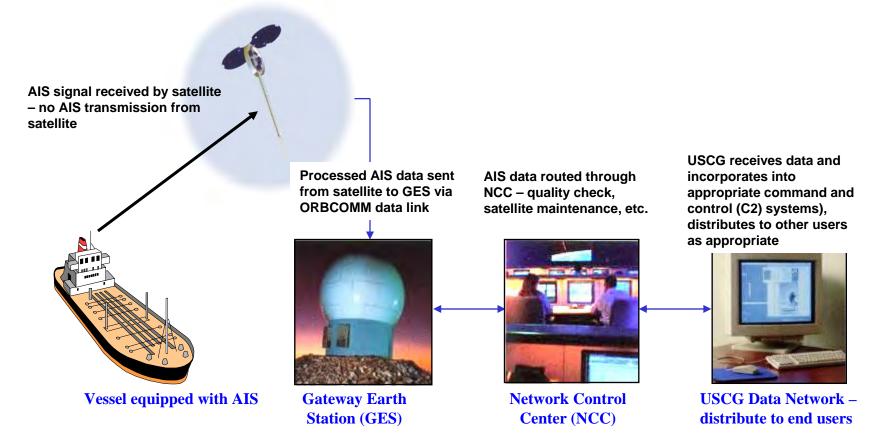


AIS Via Commercial LEO Satellite



AIS signal processed onboard satellite – remove data to lessen bandwidth, meet reporting requirements, etc.

Launch scheduled for Dec 2007





Field Intelligence Support Teams



FISTs:

- 30 ports have dedicated FISTs
- Provides port-level intelligence collection and reporting
- Liaison with Federal, state, local, tribal, and industry partners
- Provides better port-level threat assessments
- Report on activities in foreign ports using information gathered from ship master and crew interviews
- Source development and lead generation
- Generate Field Intelligence Reports (FIRs)



Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers



- Mission: Timely, Fused, Actionable Intelligence for...
 - Coast Guard Operational Commanders
 - DoD & National Intelligence Community
 - Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Partners
- Intelligence Program Management for each CG Area and 24x7 Intelligence Watch Center
- Provides Intel Analysis and Collection for the following mission areas:
 - Terrorism
 - Targeting (Vessel Screening)
 - Transnational Crime (Migrants / Drugs / Piracy)
 - Living Marine Resources (LMR)
 - Geo-Political
- MIFC Locations:
 - Pacific Area (MIFC PAC) Alameda, California
 - Atlantic Area (MIFC LANT) Virginia Beach, Virginia



Maritime Domain Awareness Data Sharing

Jay Spalding, U. S. Coast Guard Presentation to USCG MDA Day 29 October 2007



Topics

Data Sharing Overview
Spiral 1 and 2 Update
Spiral 3 Planning
Discussion



Current Environment

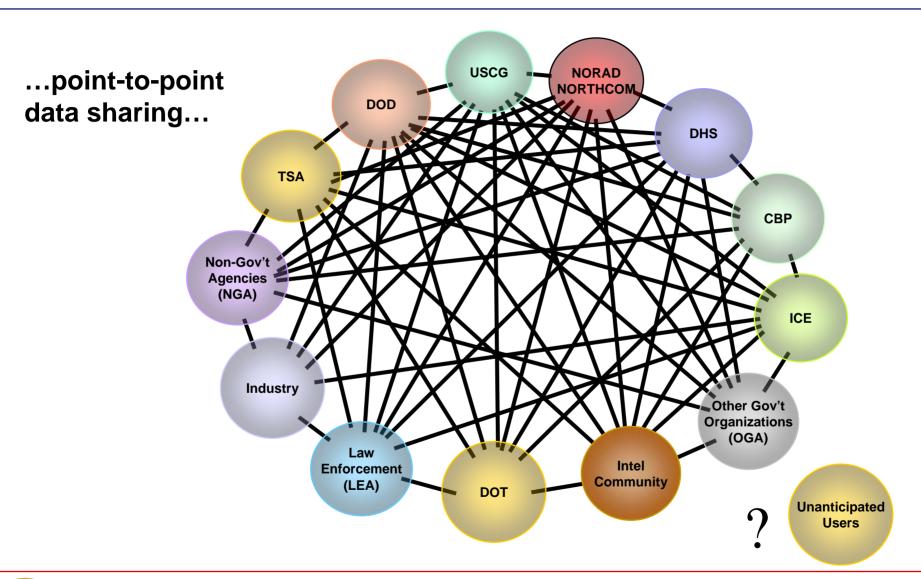
Crises create unanticipated data needs...

Look to recent events:

- 2000 Terrorist Attack on USS Cole in Yemen
- 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attack in USA
- 2004 Tsunami in Southeast Asia
- 2005: Hurricane Katrina Devastation in USA

Intergovernmental Federal Cooperation is essential Current infrastructure is not responsive...

The Current Paradigm



Purpose

Wanted – Net-centric data sharing for the maritime community

Benefits:

Scalable and adaptable to the community

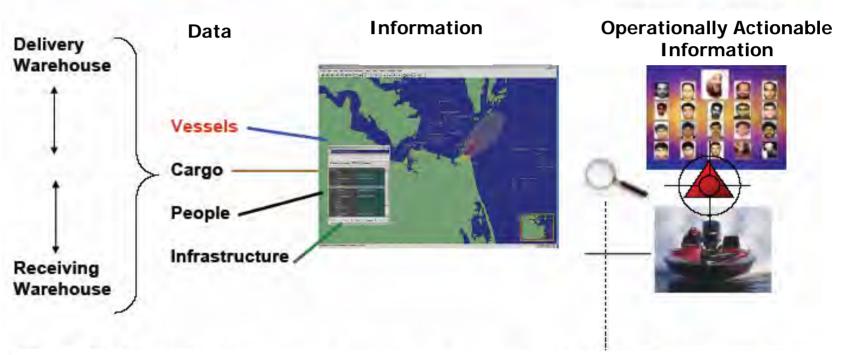
Flexible and agile decision-making and execution

Efficient in cost, schedule, and performance

Improves community partnerships across boundaries

Maritime Fusion Challenge

Current Tasking: Corresponds with MDA Essential Tasks: Find, ID, track



- Law Enforcemer - Commercial
- Foreign Partners Military

Gather data from disparate sources: Develop Maritime Situational Awareness Establish Maritime Situational

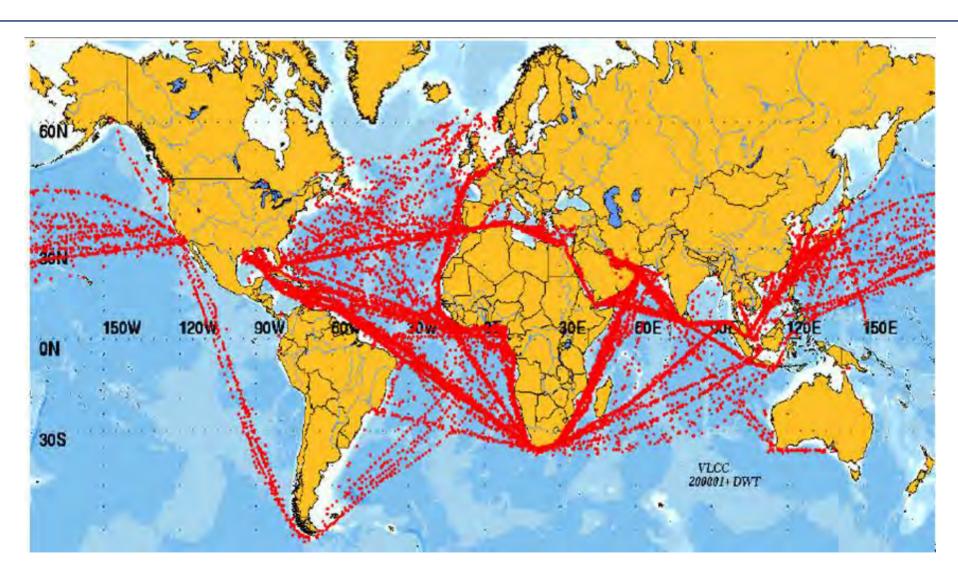
- Reconcile data sensitivities
- Fuse data into information
- Display for info for human understandii Recognize the anomalies (User-Defined Operational Picture - UD - Direct the operational actions

Awareness:

- Understand the "normal" situation



Global Maritime Situational Awareness



Communities of Interest

A collaborative group of people that must exchange information in pursuit of its shared goals, interests, missions, or business processes and therefore must have a shared vocabulary for the information it exchanges ... DOD Directive 8320.2



Understandable

Services-Oriented Architecture (SOA)

Net-Centric Enterprise Services (NCES)

- Developed by Defense Information Services Agency (DISA)
- SOA for Department of Defense agencies & users
- Allowances made for non-DoD agencies & users

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)

- Developed by Department of Homeland Security
- Portal for non-DoD agencies & users

Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (CWID) and Trident Warrior (TW)

Spiral 1 & 2 Overview

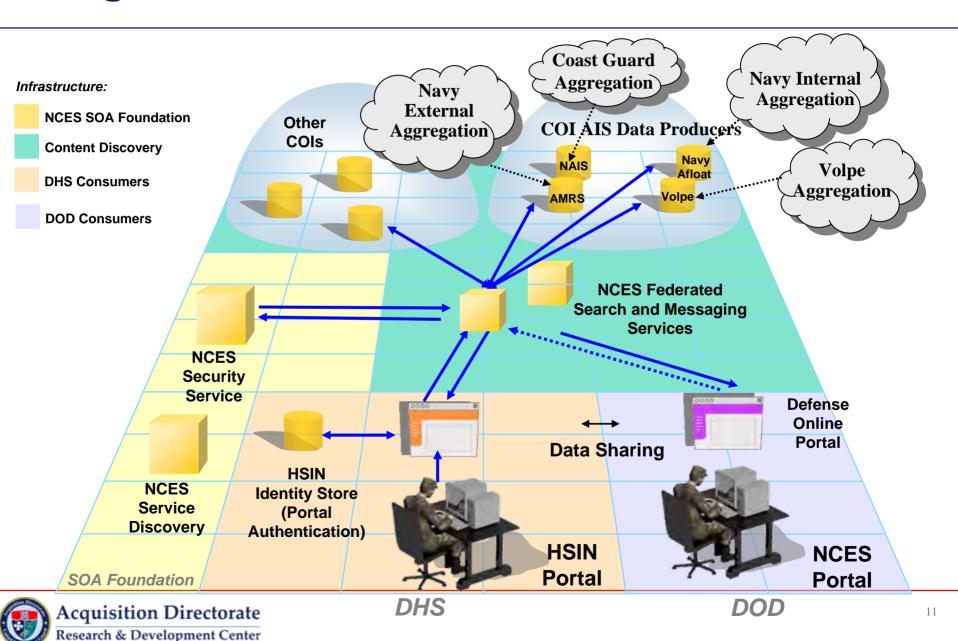
Spiral 1

- Kickoff 22-23 February 2006
- Unclassified AIS Net-centricity (MDA \$300K, CG-66 \$600K)
 - 4 Publishers in DoD, DHS, DOT
 - 4 Subscribers (UDOP) from DoD, DHS, DOT
- NCES, HSIN Infrastructures Leveraged
- DoD CIO Demo at ONI 17 Oct 2006
- N6 Demo Pentagon 14 Dec 2006: CG-01 Participation

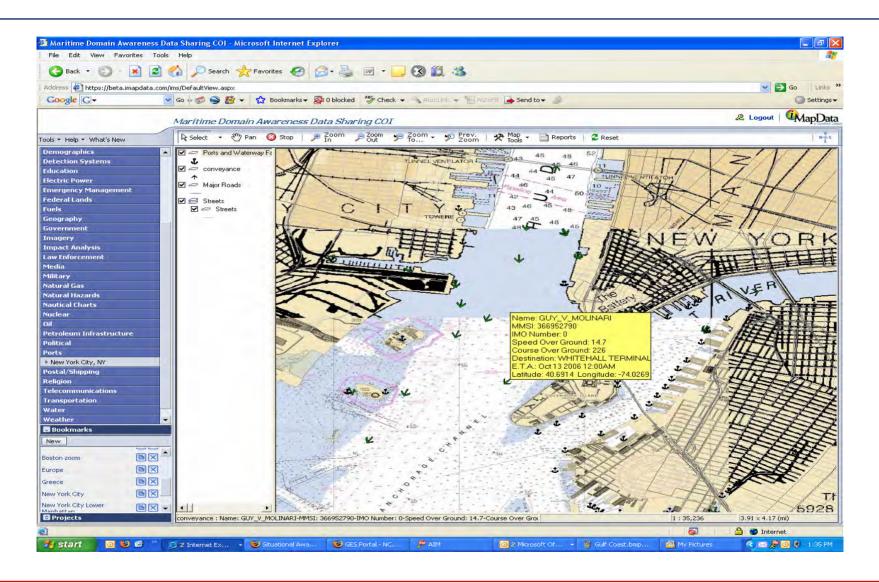
Spiral 2

- Funded by USN N6 & USCG NAIS Program
- Adds Capability Enhancements & Data Services
 - Enhance Security, Low-bandwidth users, High-Data Publishers, New publishers & data types (e.g., METOC, Imagery)
 - Historical Archiving, Anomaly Detection, Data Augmentation

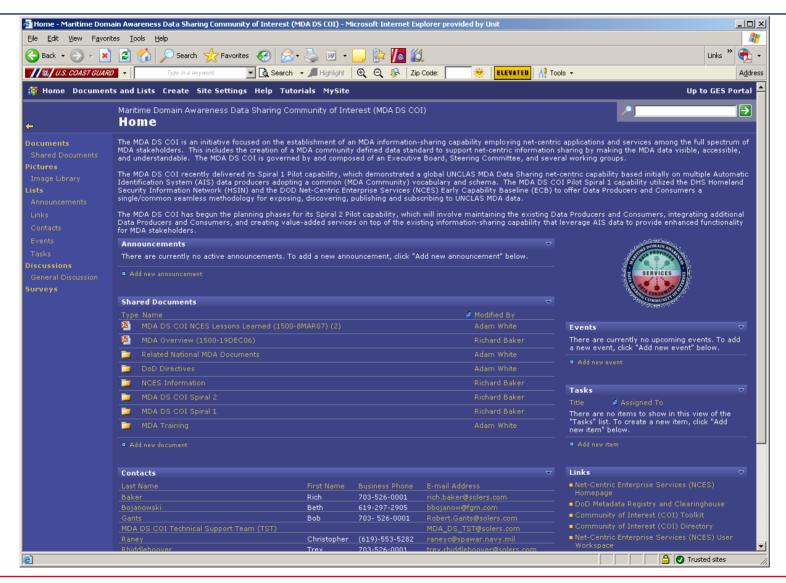
High-Level Pilot Architecture



Legacy Viewer (iMap Data)



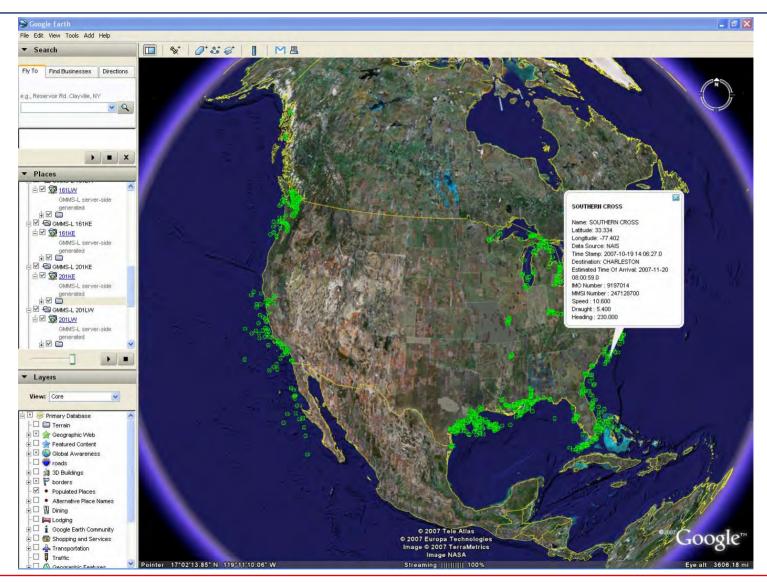
COI Collaboration site



Site for Developers & Users

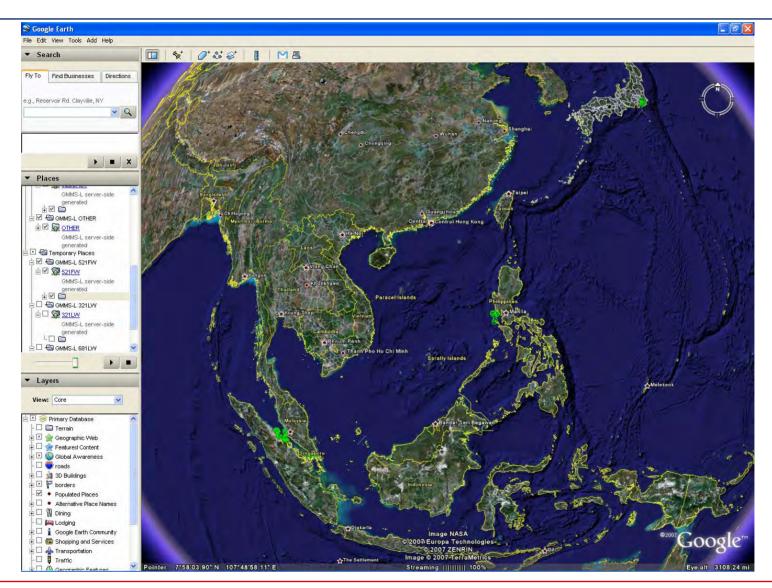


USCG NAIS

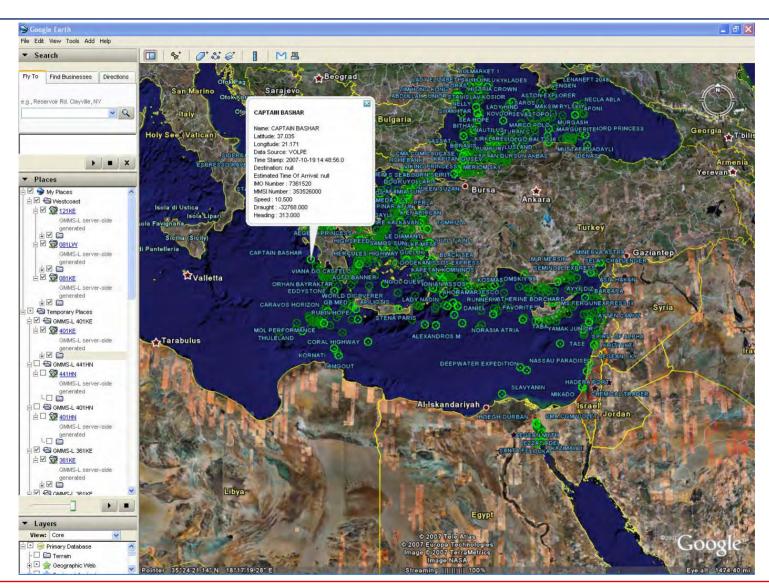


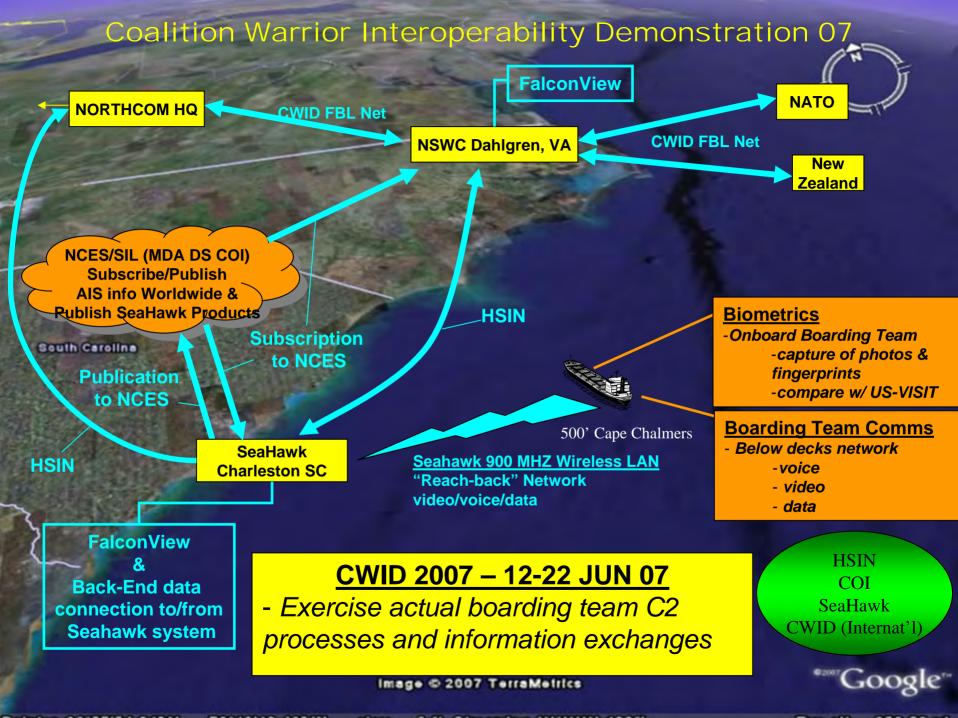


NAVY & AMRS

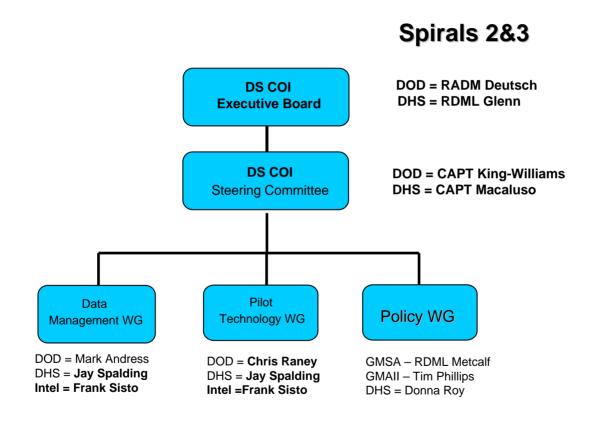


MSSIS - Volpe





Spiral 2 & 3 Governance



Spiral 3 Recommendation

Advance Notice of Arrival (ANOA) – CG-26

Single Integrated Look Out List (SILO) – ONI

ANOA – <u>Sensitive Data Challenge</u> – Develop Policy and Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) to enable Need-to-Share

SILO – <u>Policy Challenge</u> – Aggregation of Lists; Security Challenges (GENSER, SIPRNet)

Broadens & Augments Scope of Data Sharing; Beyond AIS

Catalyst Events – Trigger Higher-Level Data Services

Complement Efforts of Other Organizations (CBP, ICE)

Spiral 3 Recommendation

At Spiral 3 Kick-Off meeting, DS COI recommended Advanced Notice of Arrival (ANOA) and Single Integrated LookOut (SILO) List be made Net-Centric on NCES.

ANOA

Federal Regulation that ALL Vessels inbound or departing from the U.S. file a Notice of Arrival at least 96 Hours in advance

ANOA contains vessel, voyage, cargo, crew, passenger, equipment condition, etc.

Collected by USCG; currently shared with intel and operations centers through manual web interaction, fax, and point-to-point data connections.

SILO

"Maintain in coordination with cognizant authorities and centers, a single, integrated lookout (SILO) list of all vessels of domestics and global interest."

- GMII Plan

Attribute-Based Access Control

With Leverage of ABAC, Spiral 3 will continue to expose data sources and allow the DS COI to:

- Move beyond unrestricted sharing and ensure secure sharing of ANOA and SILO data to:
 - Law Enforcement
 - DHS (beyond USCG)
 - Coalition Partners
- Ensure greater level of control of data in accordance with information sharing laws, policies, and agreements.
- Federated: Publishers maintain attribute store for published data.
- Provide risk reduction for future PORs by proving out ABAC as an early user within NCES

The DS COI is monitoring the CMA JCTD development of a Maritime Information Exchange Model. Our intent is to adopt best practices from the MIEM in the DS COI information exchange schema.

Risk Reduction/Mitigation

Leveraging and Investigating Emerging SOA Infrastructures

- DISA NCES
- DHS HSIN

Interagency data sharing and interoperability (need to share)

DoD Exercise Environments for MUA

- Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (CWID) Joint
- Trident Warrior Navy
- SeaHawk Law Enforcement (Depts of Justice & Homeland Sec'y)

C&A in a Net-centric environment

Security and Access Policy (federal, non-federal, coalition)

Global Maritime Situational Awareness

Conclusion

Jay Spalding, U.S. Coast Guard MDA DS COI Technical Lead

Jay.W.Spalding@uscg.mil

CAPT John J. Macaluso, U. S. Coast Guard MDA DS COI Steering Committee

john.j.macaluso@uscg.mil

Graduate School of Business & Public Policy



NAVAL Postgraduate School

Innovation that Works

Turning Ideas Into
Opportunities – The Movement
To Open Innovation

F.I.R.S.T (Forum for Innovation Monterey, California Research & Teaching) -- GSBPP at NPS WWW.NPS.EDU





Objectives

- Focus on organizational side of innovation
- Stimulate a deeper understanding of a still emerging field
- Share ideas, insights, knowledge with each other and the audience
- Connect & network with other interested parties
- Compare/contrast innovation initiatives within and outside the military

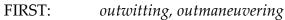


Sponsorship

- USCG
- GSBPP at the Naval Postgraduate School
- FIRST (Forum for Innovation Research, Service and Teaching)



Forum for Innovation Research, Strategy, & Teaching



and outperforming our

enemies

FIRST: responding to global

disasters

FIRST: leading innovation within

the military



Sponsored by the:
Graduate School of Business &
Public Policy (GSBPP)
Office of Naval Research (ONR)
Executive Learning Officer (ELO)



Panel Members

- Marc Ventresca Professor, NPS
- Roxanne Zolin Professor, NPS
- Paul Reed IBM
- LCDR Gary. M. Thomas USCG
- Neal Thornberry Innovation Chair, GSBPP/CEE and Professor, Babson College



Format

 Session 1 – Brief introductions followed by a moderated panel format

 Session 2 – Breakout tracks by area for a deeper dive



- Greg Kelleher (IBM) Differentiating Ideas from Opportunities *Track-1*, *Rm. 238*
- Marc Ventresca and Roxanne Zolin (NPS)
 Creating a Culture of Innovation Track-2,
 Rm. 239
- Gary Thomas (USCG) The Innovators Within *Track-3*, *Rm. 344*
- Neal Thornberry (NPS/Babson) Sustaining Innovation – Building Opportunity Engines
 - Track-4 Rm. 346/347



Introductory Remarks



• Marc Ventresca

Strategy and innovation; services and knowledge-intensive industries; market creation and organizational innovation;
 (Ph.D. Stanford; faculty at Kellogg/Northwestern, Oxford, now at NPS)



Roxanne Zolin

Entrepreneurship and innovation; 'swift' trust in hastily-formed networks, 15 years experience as entrepreneur; (Ph.D., Stanford School of Engineering; faculty at NPS and Queensland Technology University)





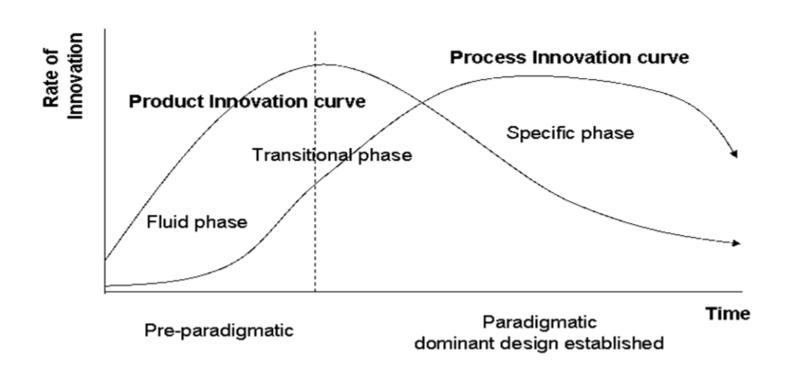
• What is the organizational basis for innovation strategies in Google, Eli Lilly, and other firms and agencies?





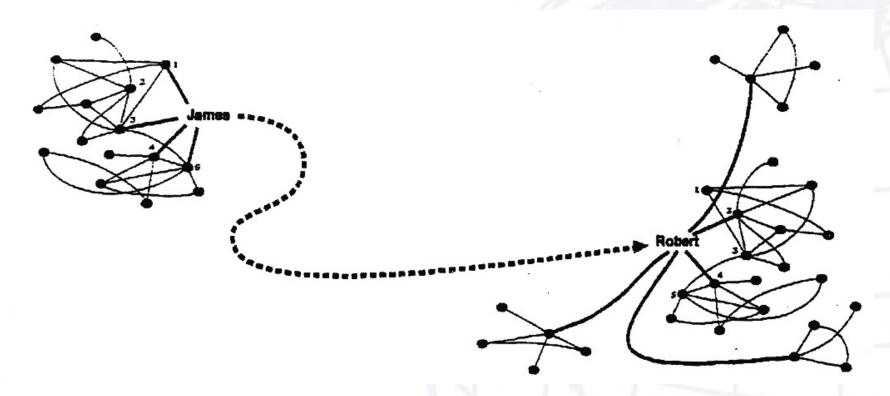


What cultural and institutional factors drive innovation over time?





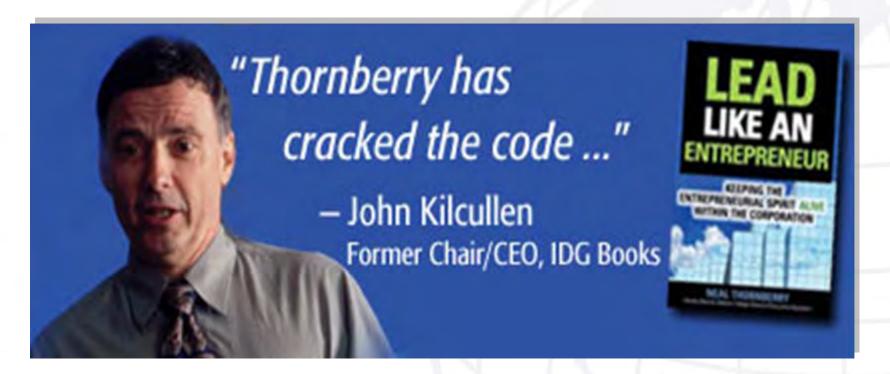
- How to develop an innovation network?
- How to support innovation across the firm or agency?





Lead Like an Entrepreneur

Tactics to expand your leadership capabilities by applying entrepreneurial skills in your organization





Entrepreneurship: The Other Side of Innovation

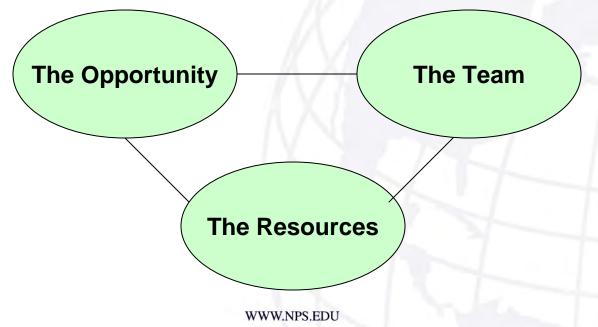
- "Entrepreneurship always involves innovation, but innovation does not always involve entrepreneurship"
- 15 years working with large organizations trying to rekindle/sustain both
- Identification & articulation of underlying principals
- The creation of Value

POSTGRADUATE The Entrepreneurial Process





The Balancing Act



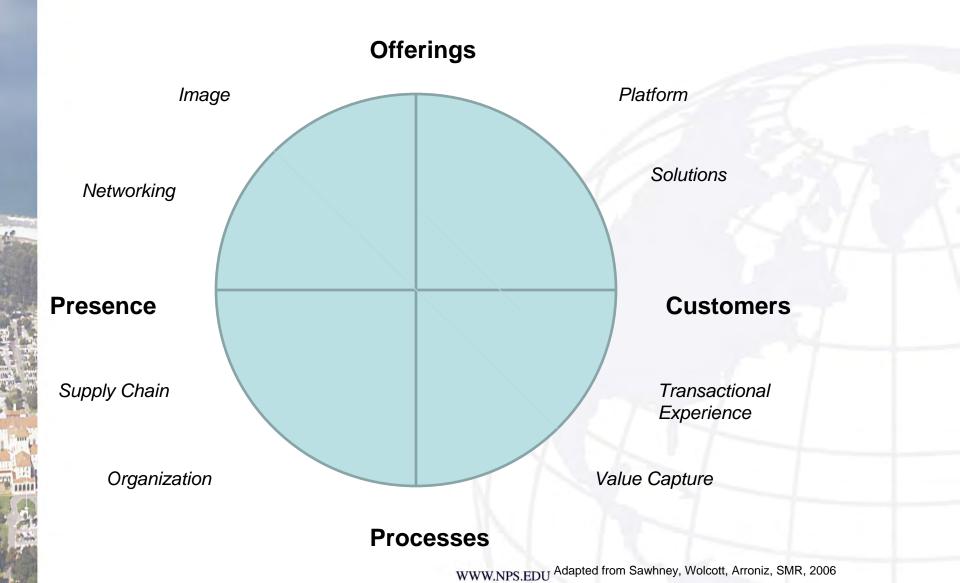


Focusing Entrepreneurial Energy

Internal External Activist "Explorers" "Miners" (Market) (Value Chain) "Integrators" "Accelerators" Catalyst (Enterprise) (Unit)



What kind of Innovation?



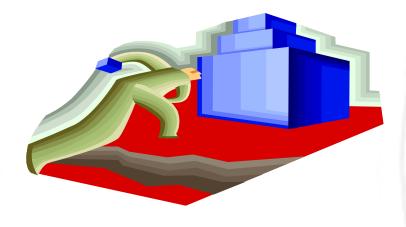


Place your Bets!

Entrepreneurial Leaders?

Entrepreneurial Engines (structures/processes)?

A combination?







Opportunity Engines

- IDG
- Siemens
- P&G
- Intel
- IBM











- Average life expectancy of all firms, regardless of size, measured in Japan and much of Europe, is only 12.5 years.
- The average life span of a multinational organization Fortune 500 or equivalent is around 45 years.
- One third of the companies listed in the Fortune 500 in 1970 for example, had disappeared by 1983 acquired, merged or broken to pieces.
 - The first S&P index of 90 major US firms was created in the 1920s. The firms on that original list stayed there for an average of 65 years. By 1998, the average tenure of a firm on the expanded S&P 500 was 10 years.

Source: The Living Company, Arie de Geus



- 80% of venture capital funded start-ups fail within the 1st 2 years
- 90% of all firms are unable to sustain an above-average growth rate for more than a few years
- 75% of new products launched by established firms fail
- In 2006 Hyundai beat Toyota in JD Power's Quality Survey
- 2007 Forrester Report questions ROI of government sponsored innovation research as creating no sustainable value

Source: Christensen, 2004







In Search of the Dragon







NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Dragon Building

Innovation & Corporate Entrepreneurship in Large Companies

Monterey, California
WWW.NPS.EDU



The Best of Both Worlds

- Strategic planning
- Organizational structure

Control of employee behaviors

• Strong/Powerful

- Opportunity focus
- Opportunity structure
- Release of employee creativity

Agile

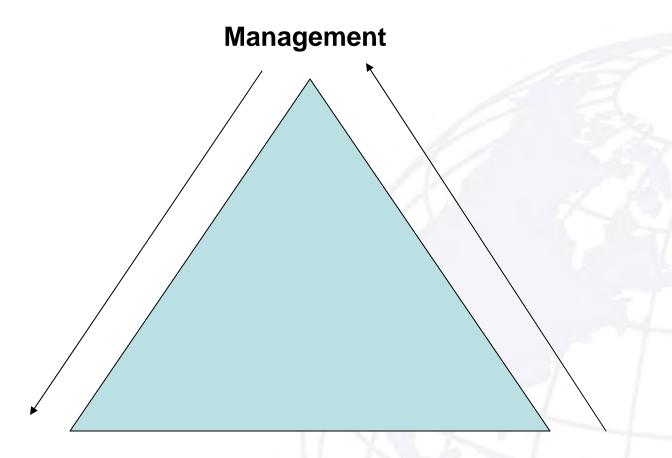


Dragon Serum

- Siemens
- Mott's (Cadbury Schweppes)
- France Telecom
- Sodexho
- DaimlerChrysler



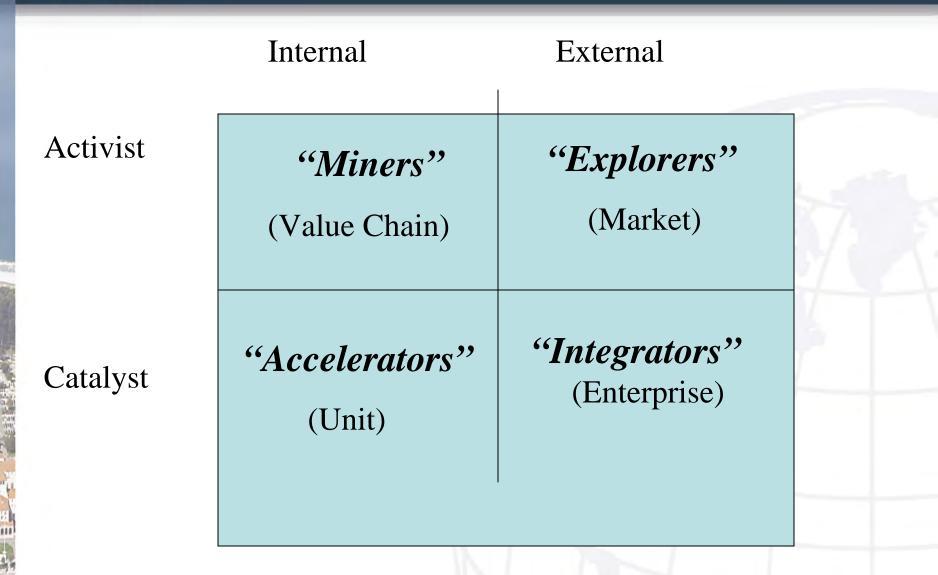
A New View



Leadership _____ Entrepreneurship



Focusing Entrepreneurial Energy







NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Dragon Dens

Structuring Innovation & Entrepreneurship In Large Companies

- Systematize Innovation and entrepreneurial action
- Bolt on/Integrated
- Counterbalance current organization & culture
- Corporate Venturing Arms
- Innovation centers
- "VP of Strategy & Innovation"
- Open Sourcing

The Identification, Development & Capturing of *Opportunities* within an existing organization requires:

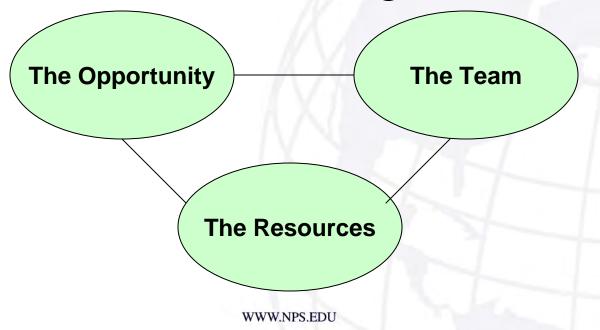
Innovative changes in the pattern of resource deployment for the:

- Creation of new capabilities
- Resulting in new possibilities for significantly better performance and
- Enhanced long term value of the firm to its owners and employees

POSTGRADUATE The Entrepreneurial Process



The Balancing Act





Examples

• Intel

• Fortis

Siemens

• IBM

• P&G





- Stealth Entrepreneur
- Hidden Innovation fund
- Discovery
- Seed Capital
- Incubator Model



Siemens

- S3 General Managers Program
- Inject Entrepreneurial Serum
- 8 Months Entrepreneurship/Marketing/Finance
- BIPS (Business Improvement Projects)
- Measurable Results





- Enough Cost Cutting
- Focus on Innovation
- Analysis of Failures
- Development of Horizons Models
- Different Financial Requirements
- Different People
- Different Stages of Growth



EBO Failure Analysis

- 1. IBM management systems focus too much on short term results, not strategic business building
- 2. Preoccupation with current markets & existing offerings
- 3. Business model focused on profits & earnings not value creation
- 4. Financial requirements not appropriate for embryonic markets
- 5. IBM lacks skills in new business development



Horizons Model

• H 3 – Mature, well established businesses responsible for most of current profits

• H 2 - On the rise, rapid accelerating growth

• H 1 - Emerging, still developing, seeds of the companies future



P&G Corporation

Corporate New Ventures



Philosophy

- Forget the "Light bulb" phenomenon
- Best opportunities will come from leveraging our internal capabilities
- Structured approach to creativity
- Make it systematic and rigorous
- History will guide us: what worked, what didn't
 & why
- Tremendous value in cross-organizational synergy



Structure & Mission

- Report directly to senior management
- Cross-organizational membership
- Entrepreneurial track record
- Tour of duty that could result in faster promotion
- Mission: to play a direct role in the development of at least on major new business per year
- Leave a knowledge trail for further new business development



CNV Environment

- All physically together
- Full-time job
- Open floor plan, no offices, "attic like"
- Couches, coffee machines, water coolers, trend magazines
- Away from the P&G coffee cart mentality
- Emphasis on maximizing each individual's creativity
- Off-site laboratory, support staff, MBA interns



CNV Processes





Idea Generation

Thorough understanding of P&G capabilities

- Understanding of consumer needs, especially nonarticulated needs
- Analysis over brainstorming
- Vision of P&G as a gold mine
- CNV to sift through tons of information in search of a few nuggets
- Designed and enhanced internet search engine through USC supercomputer



Idea Generation cont.

- Box lunches with external thought leaders
- Targeted convention and trade-show attendance
- Team members selected ideas for which they had some passion and personal interest
- Examined the function of technology, not its specific brand application
- Examined trends and look for intersections



Idea Evaluation

- "The key to innovation is not picking the winners, but weeding out the losers" (Craig Wynett CNV Manager)
- 3 Basic Questions:
 - 1. Is there a basic consumer need?
 - 2. Does P&G have a technology(s) that can satisfy this need?
 - 3. Can we create a profitable business model than can capture this opportunity?
- Analysis of successful/failed new product development activities



CNV Challenges

- Handed off 5 new projects the first year
- Sector responsibility for capturing opportunities which they did not create
- Conflict regarding who should lead the search for new products
- Stretched resources due to requests for help
- CNV could become the bureaucracy it hoped to outwit
- Internal enemies



P&G Now





P&G Transition

- CNV to Global BD to Licensing & CNV
- P&G still invests \$2Billion per year in research but has Corporate Innovation Fund cut in half
- "Spaghetti against the Wall"
- Laffley: "More discipline"
- GBD: Swiffer, Thermacare, Olay
- Open to sell any one of its 27,000 patents
- Money given directly back to business unit who created it for future investments



P & G: Connect & Develop

- 360 Degree Innovation Internal
- Connect internally & externally
- Crest White Strips R&D new film, bleach, fabric, oral care
- Olay daily facials detergents, bounce, tissues & towels
- Intranet "Ask me"
- 21 R&D communities of practice
- Global cross business unit technology council



P&G (continued)

- 360 degree external
- 55 cross business unit "technology entrepreneurs"
- Search for ideas & solutions
- Heavy internet use
- 2002 (20%), 2005 (35%) target (50%)
- 20% decrease in internal R&D investment

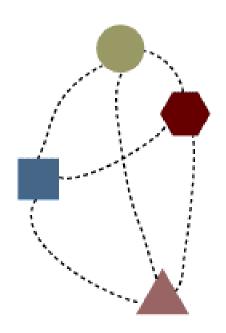


A new model of Innovation

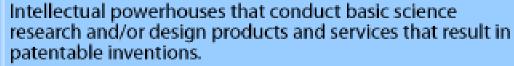
Business model

Specialization

Innovation Network







Example: MIT, IDEO, SRI, GE Global Research, KAIST, Celera, Oxford, Microsoft Research, HP Labs, CNRS, Persistent, IIT



Multifunction production and marketing services that convert inputs from Inventors and other Transformers into valuable business innovations for either internal or external customers.

Example: Dell, Pfizer, BP, Merrill Lynch, SAIC, IBM, Infosys



Funding source for Innovation Network service providers – especially Inventors and startup Transformers. Financiers will seek to own intellectual property rights for inventions.

Example: Cargill Ventures, Silicon Valley Bank, Garnett & Helfrich Capital, InterActiveCorp, ICICI Bank, Vulcan, IP2IPO



Market makers that find and connect Innovation Network service providers — buying and selling or enabling service delivery both within and among companies.

Example: Knowledge Campus, yet2.com, PLX Systems, Big Idea Group, InnoCentive, Evalueserve, ISTC, Intellectual Ventures, P&G's Technology Entrepreneurs, DCMA, METI, TiE

Source: Forrester Research, Inc.



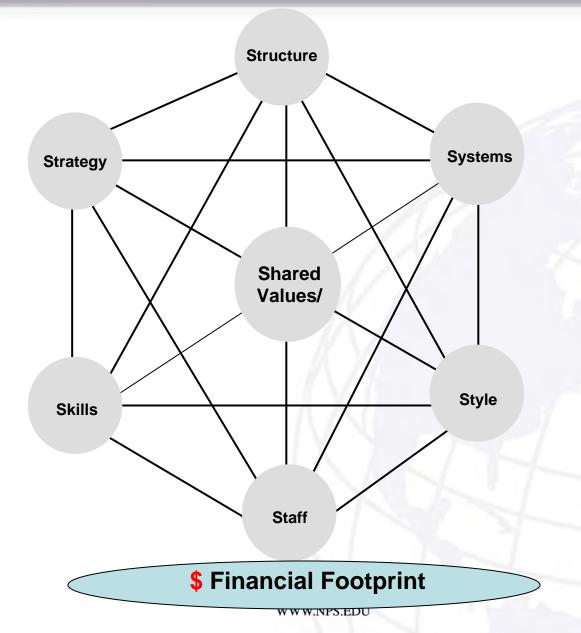




- ➤ Grafting VC models not appropriate
- Internal stakeholders must be involved from the outset
- > Ecosystem focus
- > Innovation from anywhere
- ➤ Networking paradigm
- ➤ Designated structures/designated roles
- > Commercialization of innovation



The 7-S + 1 Framework





"Emotionally committed employees form teams that deliver exceptional outcomes."

~ Curt W. Coffman and Gabriel Gonzalez-Molina Follow This Path:How the World's Greatest Organizations Drive Growth by Unleashing Human Potential



WHY = 23%

Langer was right



"People want to be part of something larger than themselves. They want to be part of something they're really proud of, that they'll fight for, sacrifice for, trust."

—Howard Schultz, Starbucks



21st Century Transformation Challenges and Opportunities

The Honorable David M. Walker Comptroller General of the United States

The Coast Guard Innovation Expo New Orleans, LA October 30, 2007

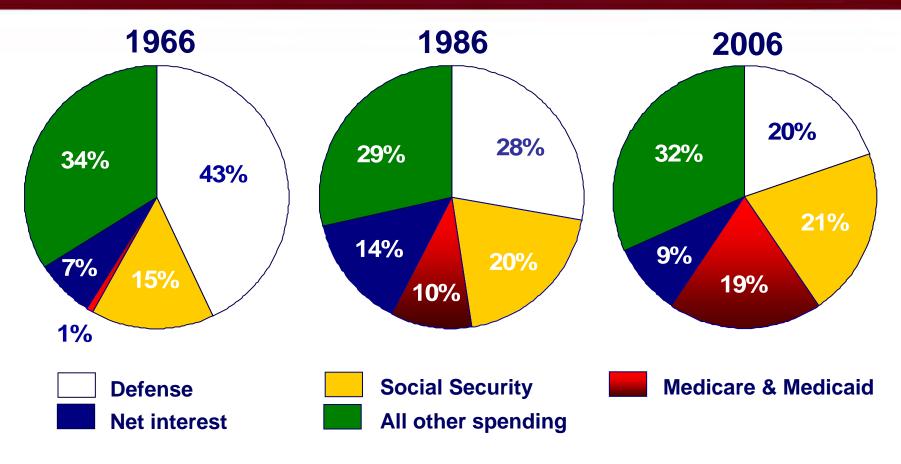


The Case for Change

The federal government is on a "burning platform," and the status quo way of doing business is unacceptable for a variety of reasons, including:

- Past fiscal trends and significant long-range challenges
- Selected trends and challenges having no boundaries
- Additional resource demands due to Iraq, Afghanistan, incremental homeland security needs, and recent natural disasters in the United States
- Numerous government performance/accountability and high risk challenges
- Outdated federal organizational structures, policies, and practices
- Rising public expectations for demonstrable results and enhanced responsiveness

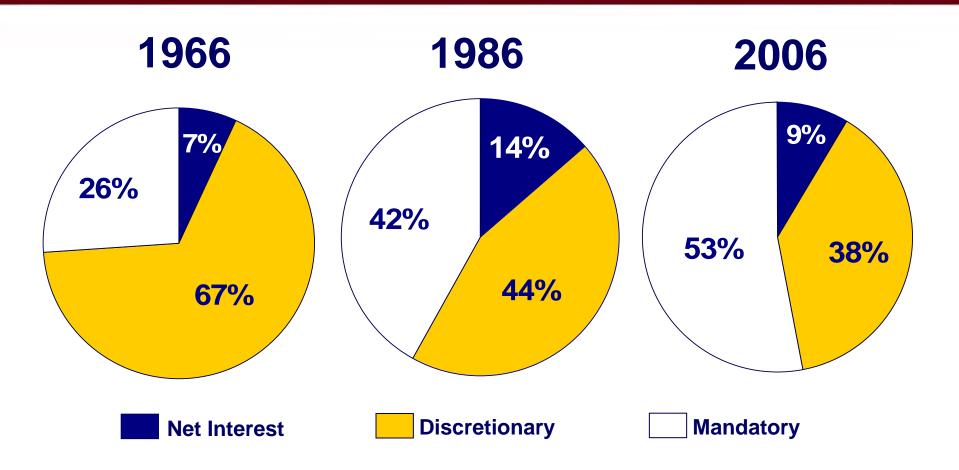
Composition of Federal Spending



Source: Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury.

Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Federal Spending for Mandatory and Discretionary Programs



Source: Office of Management and Budget.

Fiscal Year 2005 and 2006 Deficits and Net Operating Costs

	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	
	(\$ Billion)		
On-Budget Deficit	(494)	(434)	
Unified Deficit ^a	(318)	(248)	
Net Operating Cost ^b	(760)	(450)	

Sources: Office of Management and Budget and Department of the Treasury.

^bFiscal year 2005 and 2006 net operating cost figures reflect significant but opposite changes in certain actuarial costs. For example, changes in interest rates and other assumptions used to estimate future veterans' compensation benefits increased net operating cost by \$228 billion in 2005 and reduced net operating cost by \$167 billion in 2006. Therefore, the net operating costs for fiscal years 2005 and 2006, exclusive of the effect of these actuarial cost fluctuations, were (\$532) billion and (\$617) billion, respectively.

^aIncludes \$173 billion in Social Security surpluses for fiscal year 2005 and \$185 billion for fiscal year 2006; \$2 billion in Postal Service surpluses for fiscal year 2005 and \$1 billion for fiscal year 2006.

Major Fiscal Exposures

(\$ trillions)

	2000	2006	% Increase
Explicit liabilities	\$6.9	\$10.4	52
 Publicly held debt Military & civilian pensions & retiree health Other 			
Commitments & contingencies	0.5	1.3	140
 E.g., PBGC, undelivered orders 			
Implicit exposures	13.0	38.8	197
Future Social Security benefits	3.8	6.4	
Future Medicare Part A benefits	2.7	11.3	
Future Medicare Part B benefits	6.5	13.1	
Future Medicare Part D benefits		7.9	
Total	\$20.4	\$50.5	147

Source: 2000 and 2006 Financial Report of the United States Government.

Note: Totals and percent increases may not add due to rounding. Estimates for Social Security and Medicare are at present value as of January 1 of each year and all other data are as of September 30.

How Big is Our Growing Fiscal Burden?

This fiscal burden can be translated and compared as follows:

Total –major fiscal exposures	\$50.5 trillion
Total household net worth ¹	\$53.3 trillion
Burden/Net worth ratio	95 percent
Burden ²	
Per person	\$170,000
Per full-time worker	\$400,000
Per household	\$440,000
Income	
Median household income ³	\$46,326
Disposable personal income per capita ⁴	\$31,519

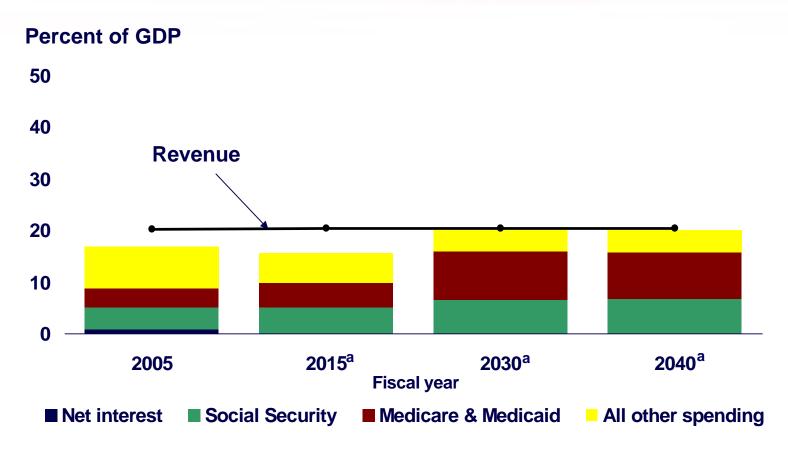
Source: GAO analysis.

Notes: (1) Federal Reserve Board, Flow of Funds Accounts, Table B.100, 2006:Q2 (Sept. 19, 2006); (2) Burdens are calculated using estimated total U.S. population as of 9/30/06, from the U.S. Census Bureau; full-time workers reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, in NIPA table 6.5D (Aug. 2, 2006); and households reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, in Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005 (Aug. 2006); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005 (Aug. 2006); and (4) Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income and Outlays: October 2006, table 2, (Nov. 30, 2006).

Potential Fiscal Outcomes

Under Baseline Extended (January 2001)

Revenues and Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP

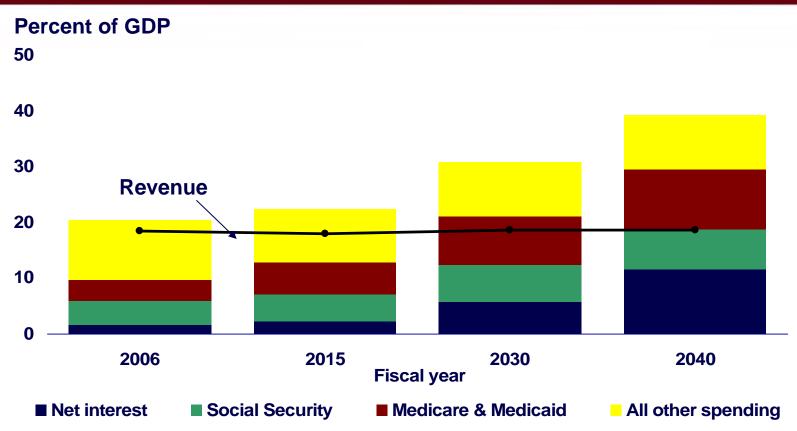


Source: GAO's January 2001 analysis.

^aAll other spending is net of offsetting interest receipts.

Potential Fiscal Outcomes

Under Alternative Simulation Revenues and Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP



Source: GAO's August 2007 analysis.

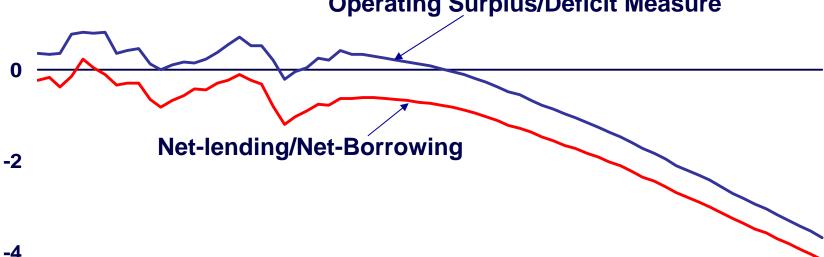
Notes: AMT exemption amount is retained at the 2006 level through 2017 and expiring tax provisions are extended. After 2017, revenue as a share of GDP returns to its historical level of 18.3 percent of GDP plus expected revenues from deferred taxes, i.e. taxes on withdrawals from retirement accounts. Medicare spending is based on the Trustees April 2007 projections adjusted for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services alternative assumption that physician payments are not reduced as specified under current law.

State and Local Governments Face **Increasing Fiscal Challenges**

Percent of GDP

2



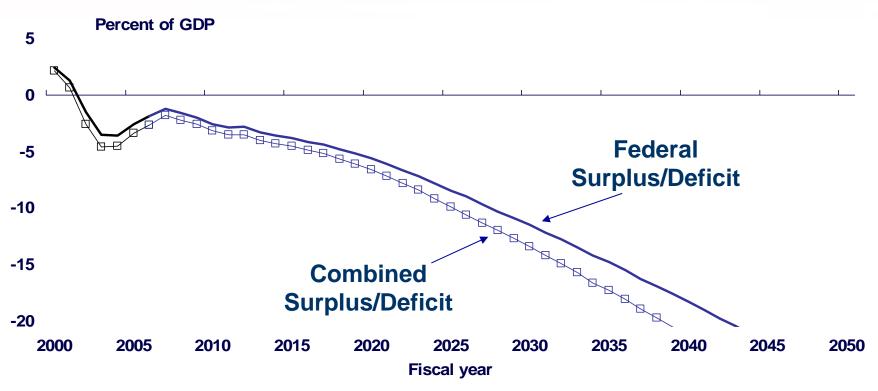


-6

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

Sources: Historical data from National Income and Product Accounts. Historical data from 1980 – 2006, GAO projections from 2007 – 2050 using many CBO projections and assumptions, particularly for next 10 years.

State and Local Fiscal Challenges Add to the Federal Government's Fiscal Challenge



Source: Historical data from National Income and Product Accounts, GAO Analysis

Note: Historical data from 2000 – 2006, projections from 2007 – 2050; state and local balance measure is similar to the federal unified budget measure. Federal Simulation Assumptions: Discretionary spending grows with GDP after 2007. AMT exemption amount is retained at the 2006 level through 2017 and expiring tax provisions are extended. After 2017, revenue as a share of GDP returns to its historical level of 18.3 percent of GDP plus expected revenues from deferred taxes, i.e. taxes on withdrawals from retirement accounts. Medicare spending is based on the Trustees' April 2007 projections adjusted for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' alternative assumption that physician payments are not reduced as specified under current law.

Current Fiscal Policy Is Unsustainable

The "Status Quo" is Not an Option

- We face large and growing structural deficits largely due to known demographic trends and rising health care costs.
- GAO's simulations show that balancing the budget in 2040 could require actions as large as
 - Cutting total federal spending by 60 percent or
 - Raising federal taxes to 2 times today's level

Faster Economic Growth Can Help, but It Cannot Solve the Problem

- Closing the current long-term fiscal gap based on reasonable assumptions would require real average annual economic growth in the double digit range every year for the next 75 years.
- During the 1990s, the economy grew at an average 3.2 percent per year.
- As a result, we cannot simply grow our way out of this problem.
 Tough choices will be required.

The Way Forward: A Three-Pronged Approach

- 1. Improve Financial Reporting, Public Education, and Performance Metrics
- 2. Strengthen Budget and Legislative Processes and Controls
- 3. Fundamentally Reexamine & Transform for the 21st Century (i.e., entitlement programs, other spending, and tax policy)

Solutions Require Active Involvement from both the Executive and Legislative Branches

Key National Indicators

- WHAT: A portfolio of economic, social, and environmental outcomebased measures that could be used to help assess the nation's and other governmental jurisdictions' position and progress
- WHO: Many countries and several states, regions, and localities have already undertaken related initiatives (e.g., Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, Oregon, Silicon Valley (California) and Boston)
- WHY: Development of such a portfolio of indicators could have a number of possible benefits, including
 - Serving as a framework for related strategic planning efforts
 - Enhancing performance and accountability reporting
 - Informing public policy decisions, including much needed baseline reviews of existing government policies, programs, functions, and activities
 - Facilitating public education and debate as well as an informed electorate
- WAY FORWARD: Consortium of key players housed by the National Academies domestically and related efforts by the OECD and others internationally

Key National Indicators:Where the United States Ranks

The United States may be the only superpower, but compared to most other OECD countries on selected key economic, social, and environmental indicators, on average, the U.S. ranks

16 OUT OF 28

OECD Categories for Key Indicators (2006 OECD Factbook)

Population/Migration	• Energy	Environment	Quality of Life
Macroeconomic Trends	Labor Market	• Education	Economic Globalization
• Prices	• Science & Tech.	Public Finance	

Source: 2006 OECD Factbook.



SERVING THE CONGRESS AND THE NATION GAO'S STRATEGIC PLAN FRAMEWORK

MISSION

GAO exists to support the Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people.

THEMES



Changing **Security Threats**

Sustainability Concerns

Economic Growth & Competitiveness

Global Interdependency

Societal Change

Quality of Life

Science & **Technology**

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Provide Timely, Quality Service to the Congress and the Federal Government to Address Current and Emerging Challenges to the Well-being and Financial Security of the American People related to . . .

- · Health care needs
- Lifelong learning
- Work benefits and protections
- Financial security

- Effective system of justice
- Viable communities
- Natural resources use and environmental protection
- Physical infrastructure
- ... Respond to Changing Security Threats and the Challenges of Global Interdependence involving ...
- · Homeland security
- · Military capabilities and readiness

- Advancement of U.S. interests
- Global market forces

Help Transform the Federal Government's Role and How It Does Business to Meet 21st Century Challenges by assessing . . .

- · Roles in achieving federal objectives
- Government transformation

- Key management challenges and program risks
- · Fiscal position and financing of the government

Maximize the Value of GAO by Being a Model Federal Agency and a World-Class Professional Services Organization in the areas of . . .

- Client and customer satisfaction
- Strategic leadership
- Institutional knowledge and experience

- Process improvement
- Employer of choice

CORE VALUES

Accountability Integrity Reliability

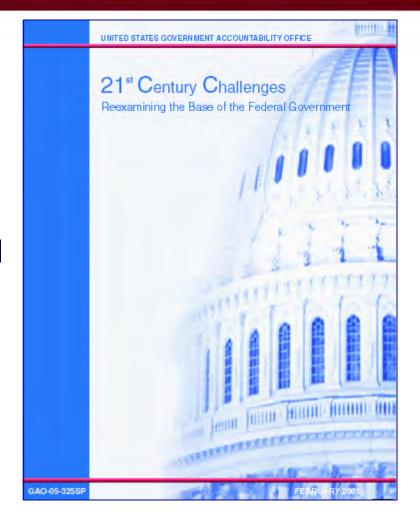
Source: GAO.

Selected Sustainability Challenges

- Fiscal Deficits and Debt Burdens
- Health Care Quality, Access, and Costs
- Defense and Homeland Security Strategies
- Social Insurance Commitments
- Tax Gaps and Policies
- Energy, Environment, and Resource Protection
- Immigration Policies
- Infrastructure Needs

21st Century Challenges Report

- Provides background, framework, and questions to assist in reexamining the base
- Covers entitlements & other mandatory spending, discretionary spending, and tax policies and programs
- Based on GAO's work for the Congress
- Issued February 16, 2005



Twelve Reexamination Areas

MISSION AREAS

- Defense
- Education & Employment
- Financial Regulation & Housing
- Health Care
- Homeland Security

- International Affairs
- Natural Resources, Energy & Environment
- Retirement & Disability
- Science & Technology
- Transportation

CROSSCUTTING AREAS

Improving Governance

Reexamining the Tax System

Illustrative 21st Century Questions: Homeland Security

Homeland security & defense questions relate to:

- Homeland Security Risk: What is an acceptable level of risk to guide strategies and funding?
- Critical Infrastructure: Are existing incentives and initiatives sufficient to support private sector protection of critical infrastructure they own?
- Information Sharing: How can intelligence and information on threats be shared with other levels of government and other stakeholders?

GAO's High-Risk List 2007

Addressing Challenges in Broad-based Transformations	Year Designated
Strategic Human Capital Management ^a	2001
Managing Federal Real Property ^a	2003
 Protecting the Federal Government's Information Systems and the Nations' Critical Infrastructures 	1997
 Implementing and Transforming the Department of Homeland Security 	2003
 Establishing Appropriate and Effective Information-Sharing Mechanisms to Improve Homeland Security 	2005
DOD Approach to Business Transformation ^a	2005
DOD Business Systems Modernization	1995
DOD Personnel Security Clearance Program	2005
DOD Support Infrastructure Management	1997
DOD Financial Management	1995
DOD Supply Chain Management	1990
DOD Weapon Systems Acquisition	1990
FAA Air Traffic Control Modernization	1995
Financing the Nation's Transportation System ^a (New)	2007
• Ensuring the Effective Protection of Technologies Critical to U.S. National Security Interests ^a (New)	2007
Transforming Federal Oversight of Food Safety ^a (New)	2007
Managing Federal Contracting More Effectively	
DOD Contract Management	1992
DOE Contract Management	1990
NASA Contract Management	1990
Management of Interagency Contracting	2005
Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Tax Law Administration	
Enforcement of Tax Laws ^a	1990
IRS Business Systems Modernization	1995
Modernizing and Safeguarding Insurance and Benefit Programs	
Modernizing Federal Disability Programs ^a	2003
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Single-Employer Pension Insurance Program Madison Program The Program of the Progr	2003
Medicare Program ^a Medicarid Program ^a	1990
 Medicaid Program^a National Flood Insurance Program^a 	2003 2006
- National Flood instrance Flogram	2000

Source: GAO.

Definition of Waste

Waste involves the taxpayers as a whole not receiving reasonable value for money in connection with any government funded activities due to an inappropriate act or omission by players with control over or access to government resources (e.g., executive, judicial, or legislative branch employees, contractors, grantees, or other recipients)

Importantly, waste represents a transgression that is less than fraud and abuse and most waste does not involve a violation of law. Rather, waste relates primarily to mismanagement, inappropriate actions, or inadequate oversight

Examples of Waste

Illustrative examples of underlying causes of waste in the acquisitions and contracting area could include:

- Unreasonable, unrealistic, inadequate, or frequently changing requirements
- Failure to use competitive bidding in appropriate circumstances
- Failure to engage in selected pre-contracting activities for contingent events (e.g., hurricanes, military conflicts)
- Congressional directions (e.g., earmarks), and agency spending actions where the action would not otherwise be taken based on an objective value and risk assessment and considering available resources

Systemic Acquisition Challenges

- Service budgets are allocated largely according to top line historical percentages rather than comprehensive strategic assessments and current and likely resource limitations
- 2. Capabilities and requirements are based primarily on individual service wants versus collective national needs (i.e. based on current and expected future threats) that are both affordable and sustainable over time
- 3. Defense consistently over-promises and under-delivers in connection with major weapons, information, and other systems (i.e. capabilities, costs, quantities, schedule)
- 4. Defense often employs a "plug and pray approach" when costs escalate (i.e. divide total funding dollars by cost per copy, plug the number that can be purchased, then pray that Congress will provide more funding to buy more quantities)
- 5. Congress sometimes forces the department to buy items (e.g. weapons systems) and provide services (e.g. additional health care for non-actives) that the department does not want and we cannot afford

Systemic Acquisition Challenges (cont'd)

- 6. DOD tries to develop high risk technologies after programs start instead of setting up funding, organizations, and processes to conduct high risk technology development activities in low cost environments (i.e. technology development is not separated from product development). Program decisions to move into design and production are made without adequate standards or knowledge
- 7. Program requirements are often set at unrealistic levels, then changed frequently as recognition sets in that they cannot be achieved. As a result, too much time passes, threats may change, and/or members of the user and acquisition communities may simply change their mind. The resulting program instability causes cost escalation, schedule delays, fewer quantities and reduced contractor accountability
- 8. Contracts, especially service contracts, often do not have definitive or realistic requirements at the outset in order to control costs and facilitate accountability
- 9. Contracts typically do not accurately reflect the complexity of projects nor appropriately allocate risk between the contractors and the taxpayers (e.g. cost plus, cancellation charges)

Systemic Acquisition Challenges (cont'd)

- 10. Key program staff rotate too frequently thus promoting myopia and reducing accountability (i.e. tours based on time versus key milestones). Additionally, the revolving door between industry and the Department presents potential conflicts of interest
- 11. The acquisition workforce faces serious challenges (e.g. size, skills, knowledge, succession planning)
- 12. Incentive and award fees are often paid based on contractor attitudes and efforts versus positive results (i.e. cost, quality, schedule)
- Inadequate oversight is being conducted by both the Defense Department and the Congress which results in little to no accountability for recurring and systemic problems
- 14. Some individual program and funding decisions made within the Department and by the Congress serve to undercut sound policies
- 15. Lack of a professional, term-based CMO at DOD serves to slow progress on defense transformation and reduce the chance of success in the acquisitions/contracting and other key business areas

Challenges Faced by the Coast Guard

- Increasing demands upon all resources to conduct more maritime security missions.
- Need to continue legacy missions such a fisheries protection, law enforcement, search and rescue, marine safety, and polar ice breaking.
- Need to maintain aging fleet of ships and aircraft while at the same time move forward with plans to replace them through Deepwater acquisition program.





Coast Guard Deepwater Acquisition Challenges

- Coast Guard's Deepwater modernization program experienced problems in:
 - program management, including ineffective management and oversight teams, inadequate staffing, and ill-defined roles and responsibilities
 - contractor accountability and linking contractor performance to awards; and
 - control of costs through competition



Coast Guard Deepwater Acquisition Actions (cont'd)

- Coast Guard has announced and begun to implement actions to address these challenges, including:
 - taking over leadership of program management from the contractor
 - hiring acquisition staff and developing human capital improvements
 - revising award criteria to include incentives for performance; and
 - conducting business case analyses to ensure competition for future asset acquisitions



DHS Acquisition Management Challenges

DHS has struggled to provide adequate support and oversight of its acquisition function. It remains important that it:

- integrate the acquisition functions of component organizations more effectively across the department
- develop clear and transparent acquisitions policies and procedures, along with an acquisitions workforce trained to implement and monitor them; and
- evaluate and work to mitigate risks associated with contracts for services that support inherently governmental functions

DHS Progress Report: Acquisition Management

- DHS reported acquiring \$15.6 billion in goods and services in FY 2006,
- DHS has made modest progress in achieving the following acquisition management performance expectations
 - Organizing acquisition functions to meet agency needs.
 - Developing clear and transparent policies and processes.
 - Developing an acquisition workforce to implement and monitor acquisitions.
- Improved assessment and oversight needed to manage risks of contractors performing tasks closely supporting governmental functions.

Trans FORMATION

Webster's definition

An act, process, or instance of change in structure appearance, or character

A conversion, revolution, makeover, alteration, or renovation



Four Key Transformation Dimensions

Key Actions	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
To make prudent budget & long-term fiscal decisions	The President and the Congress	Agency leadership (both political and career)
2. To enable key transformation efforts while providing protection from abuse of authority	The Congress and the President	Agency leadership (both political and career)
3. To lead key transformation efforts with existing authorities and within existing resource levels	Agency leadership (both political and career)	OMB and other selected government-wide agencies
4. To evaluate reform efforts and conduct continuous improvement initiatives	Agency leadership (both political and career)	Congress, OMB and selected government-wide agencies

Effective Management of Services Requires Both Strategic and Transactional Efforts

Strategic Level

Effective service acquisition requires the leadership, processes, and information necessary for mitigating risks, leveraging buying power, and managing outcomes

Transactional Level

Individual service transactions must focus on buying the right thing, the right way, while getting the desired outcomes

Source: GAO (analysis).

A comprehensive approach would use the strategic and transactional factors in a complementary manner to tailor management activity to ensure preferred outcomes

The Objective of Transformation for the Coast Guard

From the Commandant:

- Making the force structure more responsive to mission execution.
- Making support system more responsive to the operators.
- Making Coast Guard more responsive to the nation.





Commandant Directed Coast Guard Next Steps

- Take immediate steps to reorganize operational forces
- Improve service and support systems
- Better align with departmental and interagency partners
- Make logistics and financial systems more efficient and accountable



Three Key Illnesses

- Myopia
- Tunnel Vision
- Self-Centeredness

Four National Deficits

- Budget
- Balance of Payments
- Savings
- Leadership

Five Leadership Attributes Needed for These Challenging and Changing Times

- Courage
- Integrity
- Creativity
- Stewardship
- Partnership



21st Century Transformation Challenges and Opportunities

The Honorable David M. Walker Comptroller General of the United States

The Coast Guard Innovation Expo New Orleans, LA October 30, 2007



On the Web

Web site: www.gao.gov/cghome.htm

Contact

Chuck Young, Managing Director, Public Affairs YoungC1@gao.gov (202) 512-4800 U.S. Government Accountability Office 441 G Street NW, Room 7149 Washington, D.C. 20548

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